The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,269.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
including postage	„	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28	0
including postage	„	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	16	0
including postage	„	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6	0
including postage	„	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0	4
Back Numbers	„	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4	0
Repetition	„	2	0
First insertion, each line	„	0	6
Second insertion	„	0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„	0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

NOAKS—March 6th, at Monghyr, after a few hours' illness, Lily Constance, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. G. Noaks, of Calcutta, aged 1 year.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B' Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	26th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P. Commander, J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched as above on 17th March.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about........................ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on........................ 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	14	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticoria		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "ASIA," 1,059 tons, 350 H. P., A. Melville, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 1st April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut .. „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa .. „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore .. „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 17th March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		*Up Steamers.*	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th
Varavul - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - „	6th, 16th & 26th
Mangarole - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Fore Bunder „	7th, 17th & 27th
Fore Bunder „	4th, 11th & 24th.	Mangarole - „	7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka - „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - „	8th, 18th, & 28th
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th

The Steamer "NAGOTNA" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 20th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "OORUN," will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 21st March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37	5	0	
Third Class	„ 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 26th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain Foster, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.
9th March 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "HOLLINSIDE," Captain Bains, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th February 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain Walker, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co., Agents Ship *Lepanto*.
Bombay, 26th Feb. 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£35	

TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	„
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1500 Tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Corney will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet*, Nattrass, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain Nattrass will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Planet*.
7th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Atleby will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Cama Family*, from Calcutta, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Miller will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

14th March 1866. JAMES MILLER.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of Dunedin*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *City of Dunedin*.
Bombay, 15th March 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against this Company are requested to send them in to the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st instant, failing which the Company will be wound up without reference to their Claims.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.
12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.
21st February 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M.

1st. To examine the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865, already audited.

2nd. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election; and also to elect one new Director and Auditors for the current year.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 14th March 1866.

EUROPEAN CONFECTIONARY.—Messrs. S. SPADA & Co. have the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they have secured commodious Premises at No. 11, Meadow Street, and intend opening on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, an Establishment for the Sale of first class Confectionery, Ice Creams, Liqueurs, &c. The Cake and Pudding, Tarts, Tees, &c., will be made in the best Parisian style by a French Artist.

Order for Families, Clubs, and Messes will receive prompt attention. A trial is respectfully requested, as this Establishment will be conducted on a different principle to any hitherto opened in Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. STUART, Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, 14th March 1866.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to No. 2, Forbes Street.

It is requested that, for the present, all Communications be addressed to the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

For the Board of Directors,
R. L. TAYLOR, Chairman.
Bombay, 12th March 1866.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Pursuant to a Resolution of a General Meeting of the Bombay Education Society, held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, 12th February 1866, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY next, March 19th, 1866, at 11 A. M.

His Excellency the Governor in the Chair.

The attendance of all Members is particularly requested.

By order,
ALFRED PHILLIPS, Captain,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.
Byculla, 12th March 1866.

REQUIRED, 13,000 Callian or Titwalla BRICKS, to be delivered at the Company's premises at Girgaum. Tenders to be addressed to GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
13th March 1866.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, called for MONDAY the 12th, is unavoidably postponed to MONDAY the 19th instant.

By order,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
10th March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—CONSECRATION OF THE TOWER OF SILENCE AT TARRAPOOR.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of Parsees and others desirous of witnessing the above Ceremony, the following Trains will be run in addition to the ordinary Passenger Trains on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th instant, and the 6 A. M. from Ahmedabad and the 6 A. M. from Bombay will also stop at Bysur to pick up and set down 1st Class Passengers only:—

Up.		A. M.	Down.		P. M.
Surat	...Dep.	8 0	Bysur	...Dep.	6 30
Sucheen	... „	8 33	Dhannoo	...Arr.	7 1
Nowsaree	...Arr.	9 5	Do.	...Dep.	7 11
Do.	...Dep.	9 15	Sunjan	... „	7 59
Umulsar	... „	9 40	Damaun	... „	8 35
Billimora	... „	9 50	Pardee	... „	9 5
Doongree	... „	10 10	Bulsar	...Arr.	9 30
Bulsar	...Arr.	10 25	Do.	...Dep.	9 40
Do.	...Dep.	10 35	Doongree	... „	10 5
Pardee	...Arr.	10 54	Billimora	... „	10 20
Do.	...Dep.	11 16	Umulsar	... „	10 55
Damaun	... „	11 45	Nowsaree	...Arr.	11 25
Sunjan	... „	12 23	Do.	...Dep.	11 35
Dhannoo	...Arr.	1 11	Sucheen	... „	12 10
Do.	...Dep.	1 21	Surat	...Arr.	12 40
Bysur	...Arr.	1 57			

Down.		A. M.	Up.		P. M.
Bombay	...Dep.	8 48	Bysur	...Dep.	7 30
Mahim	... „	9 3	Palghur	...Arr.	7 50
Bandora	... „	9 7	Do.	...Dep.	8 0
Pahada	... „	9 30	Veraru	... „	8 45
Dysur	... „	9 45	Bassein	... „	9 8
Bassein	... „	10 25	Dysur	... „	9 44
Veraru	... „	10 42	Pahada	... „	9 58
Palghur	...Arr.	11 40	Bandora	... „	10 22
Do.	...Dep.	11 50	Mahim	... „	10 30
Bysur	...Arr.	12 10	Bombay	...Arr.	10 45

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 12th March 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8

Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12

The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.
"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.
Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.
7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c. &c. has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India. Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at No. 2, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY the 27th March 1866.

1st.—For the election of Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co., who have dissolved partnership.

2nd.—For the election of three Directors.

R. L. TAYLOR,
C. C. PENNEY,
ગેલાભાઈ પડમશી,
i e GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY,
શીવજી વેલજી,
i e SEWJEE WELLJEE,
Directors of the M. L. & R. Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
9th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.
Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.
Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.
Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.
Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.
A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.
Portland Cement.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.
Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.
Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE .... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received a stock of Gentleman and Ladys' walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.
To elect a Director in the room of Merwanjee Nusserwanje Bhownuggur, Esq., resigned.
To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. Read, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

Now Ready,
CATALOGUE
OF THE
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, including a list of the Drugs sold in the Bazars of Western India,
compiled by
G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Olim Præs. Ann. Soc. Med. Reg. Edin.
Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum, and Honorary Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India and the B. B. R. A. S.
Second Edition 8vo. cloth.
Rs. 12-8.
Postage—Eight Annas.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

AMATEUR CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PARELL, on WEDNESDAY 21st March 1866. By the kind permission, and under the patronage, of H. E. Sir BARTLE and Lady FRERE, a CONCERT will be given at Government House, Parell, in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund, by Amateurs and Members of the Choir, on WEDNESDAY next.

Committee.

Rev. W. K. Fletcher.	E. I. Howard, Esq.
L. H. Bayley, Esq.	R. Ryrie, Esq.
F. S. Chapman, Esq.	R. L. Tracey, Esq.
Dr. R. S. Sinclair.	Lieut. J. Dowden, R. E.

D. Trevor Roper, Esq.

Tickets, Rupees 7 each, may be obtained through the Committee, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

To commence at 8-45 P. M.

March, 1866.

BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL.—Ladies' and Girls' Black Cashmere Boots, Morocco Shoes and Slippers. Gents' Plain and Patent Leather Boots.

N. B.—In Stock, Silver'd Glass Plates, 22 by 16, 24 by 18, 48 by 21, and 50 by 26 inches.

Every requisite for Engineers and Architects.

S. D'ESPERANCE.
23, Apollo Street, 15th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS.—Fresh supply received from Crosse and Blackwell:—Hams, Cheeses, Salted Salmon, and Herrings in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon, Game and Pork Pies, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, Biscuits, and other Stores.

15th March 1866. S. D'ESPERANCE.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government). The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will commence, on and after THURSDAY the 22nd instant, to ply STEAM FERRIES across the Harbour daily, stopping at the following Bunders:—

Panwell Ferry.	*Nagotna Ferry.*
From Boree Bunder	From Boree Bunder.
To Oorunir.	To Karunja.
„ Oolwa.	„ Rewas.
	„ Dhurumtur.

The Steamers will leave Boree Bunder every afternoon at 5 P. M. and return the following morning, leaving Oolwa and Karunja at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th March 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. Sanger & Son, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "Collas," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay, TREACHER & Co.

NOTICE TO VISITORS TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By order of the Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Gardens are closed to Visitors half an hour after Sunset, and no Horses or Dogs are under any circumstances allowed within the Gardens.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD,
Honorary Secretary.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months	8	per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	7	ditto.
„ 12 „	7	ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Bank will be held at its Office, No. 3 Hornby Row, on FRIDAY the 23rd March 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Bank.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Bank being adopted, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
East India Bank, 9th March 1866.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—MAIN DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Municipal Commissioner is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXCAVATION of certain TRENCHES for the Fort Drainage System.

A Deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the Tender will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

All particulars and conditions as to the above, together with the forms of Tender &c., may be obtained at the Main Drainage Office, between the hours of 11 and 4 daily.

No Tender will be received except it is written in the proper forms; and no Tender will be received after 4 o'clock on MONDAY the 26th day of March 1866.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. THWAITES, C. E.,
Assistant Ex. Engineer Drainage Works.
12th March 1866.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negretto and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

NOTICES.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
10th March 1866.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.
Bombay, 6th March 1866.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).
આલબરત મીલસ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that owing to the attendance of Shareholders at the MEETING called for 27th ult. not being sufficient to form a quorum, the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on 20th inst. at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

P. pro. MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
WILLIAM W. BAILY,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 8th March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6	per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8	ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs.	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	...	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	...	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	...	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	...	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to. C. STEPHENS & SONS.
Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce of private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
20th January 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company on TUESDAY the 20th March 1866 at 4 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on THURSDAY the 15th instant:—

"That Section 32 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered so as to read thus:—No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a Dividend, unless a *quorum* of Shareholders is present at the commencement of each business, and that such *quorum* shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the Shareholders belonging to the Company at the time of the Meeting do not exceed ten in number, the *quorum* shall be three; if they exceed ten there shall be added to the above *quorum* one for every ten additional Shareholders, *with this limitation, that it shall not be necessary for any quorum to exceed seven.*" J. R. BOYSON, Chairman.

Madras, 16th February 1866.

THE MAHIM OIL, PAPER, AND FLOUR MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital five Lacs of Rs. in 1,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each,
(With Power to increase.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the Government of Bombay for the purpose of reclaiming a portion of the Foreshore closely abutting on the Lady Jamsetjee Causeway, and situate about midway between the Police Station at Bandora and the Mahim Railway Station of the G. I. P. Railway.

The advantages which call this project into existence are as follows:—

1st. There is a Tidal Power existing, which can be made subservient to all manufacturing purposes, and varies from ten to one hundred and fifty horse-power as may be required.

2nd. The Land proposed to be reclaimed is within immediate access to the B. B. and C. I. Railway and within half a mile of the G. I. P. Railway. This site will form as it were a terminus for the reception of Central Indian Imports and command an open sea-board, which may be made eminently useful for the reception of Coast Craft Cargoes.

3rd. Road Communication already exists between the Causeway and Bombay.

Originator.—J. GARFORD BRIGGS.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—The attention of intending travellers is requested to a consignment of OVERLAND TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, SUIT CASES received into the Miscellaneous Department of ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY:—

OVERLAND TRUNKS, 2ft. 9in. with Trays	...Rs.	28
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, welted canvas with or without Divisions, 20, 22 and 24 inches.	Rs. 18 to	25
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, best basil, 18, 22 and 24 inches	...Rs. 18 to	25
BONNET BOXES brass-nailed, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 inches	...Rs. 6 to	14
SUIT CASES, American cloth, 20 inches	Rs.	9

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash Terms.* A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our fortnightly cases. The following popular publications—*Cornhill, All the Year Round, Chambers's Journal, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home,* and *Good Words,* are published in time for despatch by Southampton steamer of the 26th of each month; the great bulk of Periodicals, including *Blackwood, Fraser, Punch, Once a Week* &c. &c., cannot be forwarded earlier than the succeeding steamers of the 12th of the following month. Subscribers are particularly requested to note this, as complaints are constantly being received that all Periodicals subscribed for are not received at one and the same time.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING and BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS: Troughton and Simms, and Elliott's Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs.

THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are at all times available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, The Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory,* and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate. *always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts and arrangements in connexion with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WANTED.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, qualified to take charge of Machinery and to act as Manager of Works either in Bombay or up-country, is desirous of an engagement. Certificates of character and professional ability can be produced. Apply to "M. W.," Office of this Paper.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

WANTED, a MINIATURE BROUGHAM, either new or second-hand, in good condition. Must be light and by a good maker. Address, stating price and where it can be seen, "B.," *Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, several experienced European hands, fully qualified to perform the duties of GUARDS and SHUNTING MASTERS. Salary from Rupees 80 to 100 per mensum, according to ability, with Night Batta when away from head-quarters. Applications (enclosing Testimonials) to be sent to

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 14th March 1866.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post,* abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office;* and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.—Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. Gazette Press, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large commodious and airy BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, fit for a large family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For further particulars apply to
No. 33, Middle Colaba, K. R. COLAH.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, a comfortable airy BUNGALOW at Mazagon, near the Nuwab's Tank. Apply to Messrs. MOORJEE SEWJEE & Co., at the Mandvee Bunder.

TO LET, from the 15th instant, SHOP No. 38, Meadow Street, with GODOWN adjoining. Rent Rs. 110 per mensem. Apply to the Fort Chapel.

JAS. A. WILLY, J. S.,
Secretary R. C. Bishop.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) 1st and 2nd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 91, lately in occupation of Mr. C. Leggett, Solicitor, High Court. Apply to JEYSINGHBHOY HUTTEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.
Bombay, 14th March 1866.

TO LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from 1st April till 15th September next. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply to "B." at this Office.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Colaba, at present occupied by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq. Apply to GEORGE WHITLEY, Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
7th March 1866.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran, Khandalla, and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel Ballard's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO LET, (from 1st proximo) two ROOMS in No. 15, Apollo Street, now occupied by Messrs. Cohen & Co. N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), several (small and large) HOUSES, in different localities, viz:—Colaba, Byculla, Mazagon, Chinchpoogly, Grant and Falkland Roads. For particulars enquire of
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No., 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.
One Godown in Mody Street.
"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.
Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 11/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	214

BANKS.

Subscrib-d Capital.	Nomi-value of sh.	Paid up.	Divi-dend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
500,000	250	250	......	Alliance Bank	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	16 p ct pm.
......	200	100	......	Asiatic New Issue	25 p ct pm.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p ct pm.
1,330,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	37 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank	45 p ct pm.
750,000	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	brokers' Banking Company	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	44 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	[incldg n S 60 p ct nm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	3 discount.
750,000	25	25	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	95 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	12½ p ct pm.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank	40 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	129	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	......	London&BombayBk	9 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	16	Madras Bank	76½ pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	105 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000	300	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
......	200	100	......	Guzerat Bank	3 pm.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

......	400	100	......	Bengal Credit Mob.	1½ p ct pm.
750,000	300	100	Rs. 4	BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor.	6 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	......	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct. dis.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China.	
1200000	400	100	......	Do. [illegible] Capital	2½ p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	......	Grand [illegible]nance Co.	3½ Rs. per share.
800,000	400	50		Mo[illegible] Financial A[illegible]n.	No quotations.
	400	50		Or[illegible] Financial Associ[illegible]tion	
6,00,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	4,300 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	115 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	160 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	675 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,200 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning	250 pm.
......	10,000	6,000		United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,375 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

300,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	......	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000		Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
......	......	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

60,000	500	300	......	Bombay Contract and Building Co.	No quotations
80,000	2,000	900	......	Bonded Warehouse.	
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	
......	......	250	......	Goa Coffee Co.	
150,000	50	50	......	Bombay Gas Co.	
116,870	1,000	50	......	East India Cotton Agency	
45,000	200	100	......	Khandeish Farming Co.	
250,000	500	100	......	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	
3,500	350	200	......	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited.)	
30,000	1000	500	......	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld.)	

PRICE CURRENT, 12th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)	410 to 445
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	445 to 450
Surat and Broach (New)	440 to 442
Porebunder (New)	410 to 420
Veeraval (New)	415 to 425
Khandeish (New)	420 to 425
Dharwar (now ready)	465 to 470
Hinghunghaut (New)	455 to 460

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	10
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	296
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	10 ⅛
Gold Leaf	15-1-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 90
,, ,, Sicca ,, Loan 1832-33	93
,, ,, Co.'s ,, 1835-36	88¼
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	108

The following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 21st February 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin
From Great Britain	3,00,000	31,67,581
,, New South Wales	10,71,520	...
,, France	...	21,39,000
,, Mauritius	...	1,000
,, China	1,09,000	1,60,000
,, Ceylon	...	2,50,000
,, African Coast	2,800	1,52,973
,, Arabian Gulf	...	60,800
,, Persian Gulf	...	4,300
,, Penang & Singapore	3,60,000	19,41,000
,, Cutch	12,750	48,650
,, Aden	5,750	2,66,385
,, Guzerat British	...	200
,, Malabar British	1,200	...
Total for the week	18,63,020	81,94,889
Previously Imported in the year 1866	87,13,941	5,75,39,710
Total from 1st Jan. to 21st February 1866	1,05,76,961	6,57,34,599
Ditto 1865	58,70,550	1,13,70,558
Increase Rupees	47,06,411	5,43,64,041

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch	26,200	63,100
,, Concan British	99,914	1,12,276
,, Guzerat British	1,682	...
,, Penang and Singapore	...	2,650
,, Persian Gulf Steamer	...	47,624
,, Kurrachee	...	19,500
,, Madras	15,00,000	5,000
,, Goa, Demaun & Diu	...	7,000
,, Malabar British	37,370	10,000
,, South Canara	...	1,53,000
,, North Canara	16,500	2,20,000
Total for the week	16,81,666	6,40,150
Previously exported in the year 1866	10,37,180	52,99,297
Total from 1st Jan. to 21st February 1866	27,18,846	59,39,447
Ditto 1865	12,45,559	79,00,868
Increase Rupees	14,73,287	Decr. 19,61,421

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—March 16.

Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals T. W., Staff, on duty, from Tanna.

Lyons, Captain E. W., Staff Corps, on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—March 16.

Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals T. W., on duty, to Tanna.

Walcott, Lieutenant E. S., 7th Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 15th March.

Ensign A. D. Strettell, 109th Foot, is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the first standard.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
16	Nusser Musjid	Nacoda	Calcutta, Jan. 15.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Muscat, March 8.
	Fils Unique	Bouin	Bordeaux, Nov. 3.
	General Havelock (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, March 10.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
16	James Leddon	Luckes	Liverpool.
	Caribon	Kerr	Liverpool.

The ship *Sophia Joakim*, Moscrope, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S. S. *Gunga*, for Aden and Suez.
S. S. *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Sam Mandell*, for Liverpool.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—March 9th, ship *Khersonese*.

DEPARTURES.—March 9th, steamer *Mahratta*, ships *Sir John Lawrence*, and *Cayour*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill or Breach Candy. Apply, stating lowest Rent, to "BETA," Office of this Paper.

AMATEUR CONCERT at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, 21st March. Tickets, Rs. 7 each, may be had through the Committee, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

TO BE LET, furnished, from the 15th April, for six months, the HOUSE on Malabar Hill now occupied by
5th March 1866. F. MATHEW.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, the commodious OFFICES and GODOWNS now occupied by Messrs. Stevens Bros., in Rampart Row. Applications to be made to the COMMERCIAL BANK.

GODOWN TO LET, from 20th March to 6th September next, is situated at No. 3, Dadee Street, and capable of holding about 600 Packages. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 17th March 1866.

NOTICE.—The Sale of NEW MARINE STORES will be resumed in the Government Dock Yard on MONDAY, the 19th instant, and days following.
G. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th March 1866.

SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.—Some beautiful sweet-toned Instruments by the best makers, with a good Selection of the best Airs. Full particulars, with names of Tunes played by each Instrument, furnished to intending purchasers, on application, or by post.
7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

TO BE SOLD, belonging to the undersigned:—

One Carriage and pair of Horses, with Harness complete	Rs. 2,200
One Grey Arab Saddle Horse	,, 1,000
One Bay Arab ditto	,, 600
One Chesnut Arab Harness Horse	,, 500
One Shigram, with Single Harness	,, 700

5th March 1866. F. MATHEW.

REQUIRED, 1,000 Tons Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK of first class quality. Tenders to be labelled "TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER" and accompanied by specification of sizes. Address to GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Latest date for the reception of Tenders 20th March. The Tender will only be taken by measurement and not on specification with allowances.
16th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Mofussilite*, MURRAY, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain MURRAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain MURRAY.
Bombay, 17th March 1866.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned WINES, shipped by Messrs. PAGE & LOFTS, 5½ Pall Mall, London, viz.:—

CHAMPAGNE (Jules Mumms)	Quarts.	Rs. 38	per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE ditto	Pints.	,, 25	,,
CLARET, St. Julien	Quarts.	,, 20	,,
CLARET, Lafite	,,	,, 35	,,
Do. Superior Pale	,,	,, 30	,,
PORT, Pages	,,	,, 25	,,
Also, the following—			
JOHANNISBERG DORF	Rhenish Wines	,, 25	,,
MARCOBRUNNER		,, 30	,,
GEISENHEIMER		,, 35	,,
STIENBERG CABINET		,, 40	,,
CHAMPAGNE		,, 25	,,
SPARKLING HOCK		,, 25	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE		,, 30	,,

Apply at the Offices of the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
16th March 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New Books and new editions just received per *Rangoon*:

My Life and Recollections. By the Hon. G. F. Berkeley. Vols. 3 and 4	Rs. 19	4
Words of Comfort for the Wayfarer, the Weary, the Sick, and the Aged. By J. Morris	9	8
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary. New edition	4	8
Oswald Gray. By Mrs. H. Wood	4	8
Oppen's Postage Stamp Album and Catalogue	4	8
Ravenshoe. By Henry Kingsley	4	8
Geoffry Hamlyn. By Henry Kingsley	4	8
David Elginbrod. By G. MacDonald. 3 vols.	24	0
The Republic of Plato. Translated by Davies and Vaughan	3	8
Indian Ocean Directory. A Guide to the Navigation of the Indian Ocean	16	0
Mayhew's London Labour and London Poor. Vol. 3—Those that Will Work, Cannot Work, and Will Not Work	3	8
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence. Last edition	18	0
Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal. By Capt. S. Osborn	3	12
Discovery of a North West Passage. By do.	3	12
Quedah. By do.	5	12
Musgrave's Castaway on the Auckland Islands	3	12
The Song Book. Words and Tunes from the best Poets and Musicians. By John Hullah	3	8
Jackson's What to Observe; or the Traveller's Remembrancer	8	0
Edwards's Practical Guide to British Shipmasters	6	8
Meadow's Italian Dictionary	3	8
Grant's Law of Banks and Banking. 2nd edition	16	0
Hoppus's Measurer. New edition	2	12
Studies for Sunday Evening. By Lord Kinloch	3	8
Molesworth's Engineering Formulæ	3	8
Gilbert's DeProfundis	4	8
Travels in Central and Eastern Arabia. By W. G. Palgrave. 2 vols.	18	0
Mill's Political Economy	3	12
Do. Liberty	1	4
Do. Representative Government	1	8
Men of History. By Eminent Writers	2	12
Longfellow's Hienoatha and Golden Legend	3	4
Smith's First Latin Course	2	12
Ihne's Latin Grammar for Beginners	2	4
Pitman's Reporter's Companion	2	0
Do. Manual of Phonography	1	4
The Ingoldsby Legends. Illustrated by Leech, Tenniel, &c.	16	0
Do. do. handsomely bound in Morocco	28	0
Scott's Poems. Complete edition, with illustrations by Turner. Morocco	9	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

The Competition-Wallah. By G. O. Trevelyan	Rs. 4	8
Humorous Poems. By Oliver Wendell Holmes	1	8
Captain Gronow's Last Recollections, &c.	3	12
English Travellers and Italian Brigands; a Narrative of Capture and Captivity. 2 vols. By W. J. C. Moens	15	12
The Horse. By W. Youatt. With a Treatise on Draught. New revised and enlarged edition, 1866. By W. Watson, M. R. C. V. S.	10	0
The Treasury of Botany: a Popular Dictionary of the Vegetable Kingdom, &c. 2 vols. Illustrated. By John Lindley and Thos. Moore.	15	0
The Statesman's Year Book for 1866.	8	0
The Song Book. Words and Tunes from the best Poets and Musicians. Selected and arranged by John Hullah, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, London.	3	12
Bhootan and the Story of the Dooar War, &c. &c. By Dr. Rennie, 20th Hussars	9	0
Notes on Cholera; its Nature and Treatment. By G. Johnson, M. D.	2	12
The Sunny South; or the Battle on the Bosphorus	1	8
The History and Principles of Banking; the Laws of the Currency, &c. By the late J. W. Gilbart, F. R. S., (vol. 4 of the Series)	10	8
Ten Years in Sarawak. 2 vols. By C. Brooke, Tuan Muda. With an introduction by H. H. the Rajah Sir Jas. Brooke	18	12
A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes of Europe. By J. Macgregor, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge	3	12
Beppo the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope	1	8
Castaway on the Auckland Isles: a Narrative of the Wreck of the *Grafton*, and of the Escape of the Crew after twenty months' suffering. From the Private Journal of Captain T. Musgrave. With some account of the Aucklands, by J. J. Shillinglaw	3	12
London Labour, &c. Vol. 3—Condition and Earnings of Those that Will Work, Cannot Work, and Will Not Work. By H. Mayhew	3	8
Carpenter's New Naval and Military Song Book	2	0
Ditto separate, in paper boards. Each	0	12
Debrett's Peerage for 1866. Illustrated	5	4
————Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons for 1866. Illustrated	5	4
The Season Ticket. By Sam Slick	1	8
A Practical Guide for British Shipmasters to United States Ports. By P. Edwards, H. M. Vice-Consul at New York	6	8
Scott's Bride of Lammermoor. 2 vols. Illustrated	7	0
Hart's Annual Royal Army List for 1866.	15	12
Livingstone's The Zambesi and its Tributaries, &c.	15	12
Recreations of a Country Parson. First Series. Illustd.	9	8
Timbs's Club Life in London. 2 vols.	15	12
Dr. Rennie's Peking and the Pekingese. 2 vols.	18	0
Smith's Wealth of Nations. By J R. McCulloch.	12	0
Essays and Sketches. By Cuthbert Bede	5	12
Adventures of Don Quixote de la Mancha. With 100 illustrations by A. R. Houghton, engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Elegantly bound and gilt.	9	8
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. 31, interleaved blotting paper.	2	0
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. 32, interleaved blotting paper.	1	8
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. 33. interleaved blotting paper,	1	12
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. 34, interleaved blotting paper.	1	4
Photographic News Almanac, 1866.	0	12
Christy Minstrels' Songs. Complete in 1 vol.	8	4
Sir W. Scott's Quentin Durward, Ivanhoe, and Kenilworth. Each	0	12
Beeton's Book of Jokes	0	12
Smith's Common Words with Curious Derivations	2	12
Artemus Ward: his Book	0	12
————among the Mormons	0	12
Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lectures	0	12
Bow Bells. Vol. 3. New Series	5	0
Illustrated London News. Vol. 47, July to Dec.	14	8
————Times. Vol. 7, July to Dec.	10	0
The Works of Shakespeare. Crown edn	3	0
Cowper's Poetical Works. Illustrated by H. Cameron	3	12
Wordsworth's ditto. Illustrated by K. Halswelle	3	12
Byron's ditto. Illustrated	3	12

15th March, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

USEFUL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code	Rs. 14	8
Williams's The Indian Insolvent Act	5	0
Hazelgrove's Vocabulary of Names of Military Stores, &c.	3	0
The Griffin's A. D. C By Blunt Spurs (The best book extant on Diseases of Horses in India, and their Treatment)	12	8
Hull on Coffee Cultivation in India	6	0
Shortt on ditto ditto	4	8
Hints on ditto (from Bombay Miscellany.)	1	0
The Planter's Manual	3	8
Tea Cultivation in India	3	8
A Guide to Mahabuleshwar	2	0
A Pocket Ready Reckoner, for calculating Wages and Exchanges	4	8

15th March 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ON SUNDAY morning next, and until further notice, DIVINE SERVICE will be held at 11 o'clock on board the *Alfred*, on which the Rendezvous Flag will be hoisted. Captains will do well to intimate this to their crews.
WILLIAM BROWN KEER,
Harbour Chaplain, Soc. Pro. Gos.
15th March 1866.

E. I. PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares on which only Rs. 1,050 have been paid, and which are liable to the further Call of Rs. 150, will be FORFEITED, if this sum with interest at 18 per cent. per annum be not paid before the 24th inst. The Report of the Company is printed, and can be had on application if not received.
By order,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
16th March 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the advisability of altering Clause 10 of the Articles of Association, viz., the qualification of a Director be reduced from 3 Shares to 2 Shares.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th March 1866.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF AHMEDABAD (LIMITED).—MR. NUGGINDASS TOOLSEEDASS, the Agent of the Bank of Ahmedabad (Limited) at Bombay, having resigned from the Bank's service, NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given to him for the management of the Bank at Bombay is CANCELLED, and it is vested in MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, who will conduct the duties of the Bank's Branch at Bombay.
ભોળાભાઈ હકમચંદ, Chairman.
BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS, } Directors.
છગનભાઈ ભાઈચંદ. }
Ahmedabad, 1st March 1866.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
The Queen and the opening of Parliament.
Beef in Parliament.
The Land Question in India and in Ireland.
A Letter to the *Times of India* on the *Bombay Saturday Review*.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS:—
English News.
The Government of Alien Races.
The Late and New War Secretaries.
The Negro in the West Indies.
The Afghans and their Poetry; &c. &c.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING, & MILITARY NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition	Rs. 23 4	per Annum (in advance).
,,	,, 2 8	per Month.
Town Edition	,, 20 0	per Annum (in advance).
,,	,, 2 0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each	,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALENDAR.—March 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Friday ..23rd 5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday ..31st 9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	17	St. Patrick—New Moon at 2-28 A.M.	6 8	6 9	11 21	11 41	15th March 1866. Time 9h. 3m. 57s. 2.
Sun.	18	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 7	6 9	—	0 3	
Mon.	19	Mercury in Perihelion at 0-1 A.M.	6 6	6 9	0 22	0 42	
Tues.	20	Venus sets at 6-34 P.M.	6 6	6 10	1 4	1 24	
Wed.	21	Sun enters Aries, Spring commences at 0-46 A.M.	6 5	6 10	1 45	2 9	
Thurs.	22	Night lasts 11-54.	6 4	6 10	2 35	3 1	
Fri.	23	Moon First Quarter at 5-53 P.M.	6 3	6 10	3 31	4 3	

NOTICE.—LADY FRERE will be happy to receive VISITORS on MONDAY next at Malabar Point, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point, 15th March 1866.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—The ASSEMBLY on TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, will be held at Mr. Coke's House, Malabar Hill.
JOHN G. WATES, Captain,
17th March. Secretary.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 6	KURRACHEE	Mar. 9
AGRA	Mar. 10	LAHORE	Mar. 7
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 9	LONDON	Feb. 19
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Feb. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	Mar. 10
BANGALORE	Mar. 10	MALTA	Feb. 26
CALCUTTA	Mar. 10	MEERUT	Mar. 9
CAPE	Jan. 18	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 8
CEYLON	Mar. 2	OUDH	Mar. 10
COCHIN	Feb. 24	PENANG	Feb. 25
DELHI	Mar. 10	PUNJAUB	Mar. 7
FRANCE	Feb. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1866.

Two interesting pieces of news have been brought by the last mail, each bearing on the prospects of the cotton trade of India. The one is that the Revenue Commissioners appointed by the American President, have reported in favour of a tax of five cents. or 2½d. per pound, on cotton consumed in the United States or exported therefrom; and the other is that in all the Southern States with the exception, as yet, of South Carolina and North Louisiana, the negroes are entering into contracts with the whites, binding themselves to work for stipulated wages. Mr. Secretary McCulloch, in his financial scheme, which, able as it was, has been now well nigh overturned by Congress, originally contemplated a tax of five pence per pound on cotton, an impost which would have ensured to India, a long renewal of her lease of material prosperity. The tax recommended by the Revenue Commissioners will, if approved of, come into operation on 1st July 1866, and its first effect will be an enhancement of the prices of staple. We may expect, therefore, a strengthening of the market up to July, and high prices afterwards. The average price of American Uplands, during 1863 was 23½d., during 1864, 26¾d., and during 1865, 18¼d., and with such facts to guide us with reference to the future, the Commissioners are not wrong in expressing a belief that the proposed rate of taxation will not prove in any degree detrimental to the national interests. American cotton will at all times command the market, so long as the chief staple in the market is Surats. If Brazil and Egypt could send forward a sufficient quantity for the uses of the English manufacturers, the experiment of an export duty on American cotton would have been hazardous, perhaps ruinous to the cultivation of the staple in the Southern States. But even Mr. Bazley and the Manchester orators, when descanting a few weeks ago on the Indian cotton field, had to admit that Manchester turned its back upon the Indian cotton, the moment it could get a supply of American. It reminds us of an incident at the beginning of the war, which owed its currency to John Bright, and in which a devout quaker was zealously petitioning Providence for ample supplies of cotton. Another of the brotherhood of friends had no objection to the cotton being vouchsafed in abundant quantities; but he deemed a saving clause necessary, and he ejaculated by way of limitation, "Yea, oh L——d; but not Surats." He had been more intimately acquainted with the relative values of the staples, and the honest quaker's exception is the gospel of Manchester to the present hour. By July, then, the probability is that American cotton will rise 2½d. per pound at a single leap, and drag up other cotton staples after it, the enhancement being, in the case of American cotton, revenue to the United States Government; and in the case of Indian cotton, additional profit to the grower or merchant. It is possible that the excitement mentioned in the several private telegrams, which we published yesterday, may be attributable to some action or expression of opinion by Congress, on the question of the proposed cotton tax.

There were never wanting men in Europe, who, looking to the energy of the American character, believed that when the war was closed the re-action of America would be sharp and sudden. The feeling is spreading in Europe, and the attitude of the negroes, with reference to the question of labour—their willingness to enter into covenants to work—is already inducing New Orleans' factors to state a high estimate of the crop of the approaching season, but an estimate less than one half the actual crop of 1859-60. The Revenue Commissioners give, as the result of their enquiries, an estimate of two millions of bales, which is also the quantity the New Orleans factors expect to be the yield of the coming crop. But the American mills, which before the war consumed nearly a million bales per annum—will absorb a half of the crop, leaving a million to be distributed between Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. The supply which had been preserved in the interior, during the prosecution of the war, and which was stated at two millions and a half, is now nearly exhausted, notwithstanding that in the middle of February, the receipts at the American ports from the interior were reported to be "heavy." Not far short of one half of that amount was shipped to England, during the last six months of 1865; and the New England looms setting to work with an erratic and wild activity, also consumed a fair proportion of the remainder. The balance since the beginning of the year has been freely reaching Britain, and as it is also being worked up by the New England looms, it will be exhausted long before America can send her new crop to market.

Another consideration which bears on the immediate future of the cotton trade is the continuous demand for manufactured goods from all the markets of the world. The demand by America itself was enormous, and was manifested in the resumption of work, by the New England looms, on a very great scale. America and the world generally were bare of manufactured cotton goods, and the English looms are at present turning out more per week than they did on an average, during the years preceding the Indian mutiny. In 1855 for example, the weekly average consumption of cotton in Great Britain was 40,000 bales; in 1857, it was 39,000; and in 1858, it was 42,000. At present the quantity consumed does not exceed 45,000 bales per week. It is true that for some years following the mutiny, the average consumption in Great Britain was greater than the present average consumption, but during 1859-60-61 the crops were abundant; the quantity of cotton imported into Britain exceeded annually that of any former year; the abundant supply excited manufacture; speculation followed, till, as may be painfully remembered by many, the markets of the world were glutted with unsaleable goods. Now, however, though the English looms are putting out nearly as large a quantity of goods as during these speculative years, it is under the operation of a general and healthy demand.

The prospects of the Indian cotton trade during the present year, are heightened by the estimated outturn of the crops of other countries. The crop of China and Japan is a total failure, and these countries must, instead of competing with India, depend upon her for their own supplies. Egypt is not expected to yield more than one half of her last year's crop, and the other Mediterranean cotton growing countries will not do much more. Brazil is the only one of the new cotton-supplying countries which will yield a larger return than in 1865, and her increase over last year is estimated at 100,000 bales, or seven million pounds. That will not perceptibly affect the prices of cotton, and if we add to the general deficiency of supply, the fact that the area under cultivation in India this year, is less than it has been for some years past, there is a certain prospect that the cotton market will be strong and prices high for the greater portion of the current year. The estimated weekly supply for 1866 is below the estimated weekly demand for consumption, and that even when allowing a liberal return from the new American crop.

THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF ENGLAND AND Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD.

It is useful, though sometimes vexatious, to have a looking-glass held up before one's eyes. It may indeed show defects, which are unavoidable; for we do not make our own faces; nor can we help wrinkles and gray hairs, if we have grasped a certain time of life. It is only to a certain extent that we make our own characters, also; but still, to see them as others see them, though it may be mortifying, can hardly be otherwise than advantageous. Parts of them we can improve; others, which cannot be helped, yet it is best to know, for men behave themselves more decorously for having a measure of their talents, nature and position.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has been holding up a looking-glass, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, to the middle classes of England. The features therein reflected are not pleasing, but, if the mirror is a faithful one, it will be good to look at it a little fixedly.

Prominent in the expression is a certain self-satisfaction, which generally provokes the anger of spectators, especially if it is joined with a contemptuous indifference to their opinion. It cannot be denied that the English are marked by this quality, not only in their middle classes, but in the upper ones as well. We do not much care what our neighbours across the Channel think of our ways: they suit us, and that is enough for us.

It is an obvious remark that this self-satisfaction and indifference is the effect of our being islanders. It is also an effect, and a legitimate one (we tell ourselves), of past successes. The memory of Trafalgar and Waterloo is still fresh; it is wonderful how strong is a nation's remembrance of its triumphs; how soon it forgets its failures. But it is not only the past on which England prides itself: it prides itself on its present energy, intelligence, industry, and their consequences—its wealth and material greatness. Foreigners admit all this, but, strange to say, they do not see that they ought to respect us for it. They ask, and Mr. Arnold asks with them, what is the result of our wealth? Does it make English life a desirable life? Wealth is a means, not an end; it may be made to produce, at least may help towards producing, refined pleasures, as it may buy coarse ones; or, without doing either, it may be made a source of vulgar satisfaction. Which of these is the case with the English middle classes? Foreigners certainly do not give them credit for refinement; they imagine, rightly or wrongly, that in taste and knowledge of art, for instance, the English are inferior to themselves; that life in England is less lively than abroad, more deficient in what is worth living for, not a higher, more human, life, but a lower animal one.

If this be so, it certainly ought to diminish that self-satisfaction which we have remarked; at all events it ought to cure the English of contempt for others. For it is with nations as with individuals; such as their tastes and pleasures are, such are they themselves. A man's habitual tastes and pleasures are almost more an index of his character than his occasional acts of will, for the latter are exceptional, the former natural. Habitual preference for low pleasures, distaste, or want of taste, for higher ones, mark a low stamp of nature.

Now we cannot deny that the Englishman of the middle class,—perhaps of all classes—is not gifted with the same power of æsthetic enjoyment as some other nations. The Germans have an ear for music, which the English have not. The French have obviously more that is (to use their own word) "spirituel." The Italians probably have a finer taste in art; and art is a great means of enjoyment. It is more than this; it is a source of refinement, and an elevating power in human life. Why the English are below some of the continental nations in appreciation of art, it would be tedious to inquire; but it is due, no doubt, (it may be generally said) partly to physical organization, which in their case is less gifted with sensibility, partly to defect of education, which has increased this organic disadvantage. But we do not believe that the deficiency is incurable, although it may take generations to cure it. Habits of mind and organization of body act and react on one another; want of ear for music, and want of sensibility to external beauty, are in great measure owing to want of attention to the nice distinction of sound, and the beautiful qualities of objects; but this want of attention, acting through a course of years, or course of generations, produces a permanent crassitude of the bodily organs, which in individuals is often an incurable defect. But nations renew themselves; and although a particular generation will inherit something of the dulness of its ancestors, yet a beginning may be made, at any time, of an improved character, bodily and mental.

Let us hope that a beginning has been made in England, though only a beginning. Let us admit that we are behindhand in many things which go to make a desirable human life; but if we have made a step towards amendment, we need not be ashamed of confession. Take the arts of designing, and compare them with what they were thirty years ago. There is more love of true beauty manifested in them, more love and imitation of natural forms. Now wherever for a geometrical form there is substituted that of a leaf or flower, there is progress in the designer's taste: he has a higher pleasure in his creation; he is a truer artist. We owe much to Mr. Ruskin for reminding us of simple principles, for to apply them rightly makes the occupations of large classes of artisans no longer mechanical, but an opportunity both of exercising and cultivating a source of beauty, in which true taste for art originates.

To take the instance of architecture. The hideous erections which a generation ago were built for all purposes, churches, hospitals, nobleman's mansions, unions, private dwellings, have ceased out of the land. It would be impossible for the most ordinary architect, or stone mason, to perpetrate such abominations. The very gravestones in our churchyards testify to a sense of beauty, which has its place even in death. Every workman engaged in construction has his taste exercised in a better way than formerly; and the public eye must be educated, involuntarily, by the sight of beautiful, instead of ugly, objects.

Of music we might say the same, but it would be superfluous to pursue the subject. Far as we are from having anything like a national taste for music, there is more cultivation of it than formerly. Things were worse then, though they are not well now. But with all this, there is nothing to boast of. English life, at present, it must be admitted, is still deficient in whatever enjoyment arises from sensibility to beauty and knowledge of its laws. It is not altogether our fault: it is partly our misfortune. Mr. Arnold and his foreign acquaintances are right; we have much to learn in order that our life, as a nation, may be permeated by refined taste and the enjoyment which it brings.

Have we nothing to set off against this deficiency? As compared with foreign nations, we think we have, and that Mr. Arnold does not do justice to other elements in our national character and habits, which go some way towards redeeming them What is this pursuit of wealth which he deprecates as an end of human life? A selfish pursuit enough, no doubt, when it is carried on selfishly; but as a habit we do not believe that it is solely or chiefly selfish. Employments which call out sagacity, energy, perseverance, industry, and (of right) honesty, are not altogether contemptible. With these goes self-denial; and sometimes higher qualities still. Now the continual exercise of these habits, of intellect, and will, and judgment, is no slight strain upon the human mind. Men are often educated, by business, for the greatest tasks and the highest duties. There are, after all, other faculties besides the love of beauty: faculties different, but not of a lower, kind. And there are other enjoyments besides those of the æsthetic sensibility; for it is an old saying of a Greek philosopher, that pleasure accompanies the exercise of every gift, and is of an elevated or degrading kind according to the nature of the power exerted. We are not sure that the enjoyment which the man of business derives from his pursuits, ought not, on this principle, to be at least as high in kind as that which proceeds from a taste in art.

Another plea for the English middle class is, that in management of public business they have advantages, compared with foreigners, for the development of character. Mr. Mill says that to be engaged in any public duties has, so far as it goes, an elevating effect upon the mind, which is drawn out of itself, out of the narrow sphere of individual or family interest, into something wider and more unselfish. The ancient nations of Greece and Rome in their best times, had an advantage over the subjects of modern monarchies in this respect. Public spirit was part of their nature; patriotism their habitual character. This class of virtues,—and it is a very high class,—thrives best on a free soil, but it may grow, in subordinate positions, even under despotic governments. It cannot grow where the government undertakes everything itself, leaves nothing to the judgment and conscience of its subjects. Compared with continental nations, there is more opportunity for this kind of public spirit and public duty in England than in them. It is the fashion to despise our town councils, corporations, and vestries; and no doubt there is much that is worthy of all contempt in the way in which some of them act. But they give a field for conscientious exertion, and there are many who act in it honourably and usefully.

Mr. Arnold does not think much of the religion of the middle classes of England, as a humanizing element, or as making their life happier; he calls it, if we remember, a hideous religion, or some such name. Now it is very difficult to judge how far it is humanizing, and he may have had better opportunities of knowing what is the effect of their religion than we have. But it is obvious to remark that the effect of religion is not always,—perhaps it is not meant to be,—to increase physical or intellectual enjoyment. This may often be its effect, because it generates ideas and affections which give peace to the mind, and leaves it at leisure for legitimate enjoyments, adding at the same time a new kind of zest to them. But if religion makes a man more kind and thoughtful in his family, even though it makes him more serious in temper, we should not say that it was to be despised. Perhaps it may give him sources of enjoyment of a deeper and quite a different kind, for which he is willing to give up much that a Frenchman would think desirable. We are inclined to think that the most religious men have in all ages had a marked element of seriousness. Not that we would advocate a narrow or gloomy view of Christianity: but it is hard to proportion justly its different elements.

Lastly, our foreign critics allege that we have lost our prestige; that our influence in European politics and in the north generally is gone; and that we have sunk from being the foremost nation, as we were in 1815, to the third class, in the estimate formed of us on the continent. And this, Mr. Arnold explains, is since the middle class have risen into power. In the great struggle with the French, the aristocracy led us, and led us well. There was a work to be done that needed a strong arm, a clear, but not profound, view of things, a high and determined spirit; and our aristocracy had all these qualities, and England became the first nation in the world. Now she is scarcely in the van. All this may be true; but can it be helped? Is it any fault of ours? Would Mr. Arnold have had us rush into a crusade for Poland? It would have been madness, and probably unsuccessful madness. The American war certainly showed no decay of vigour and hardihood; it was the war of the middle classes, begun under the disadvantage of a long peace, which had left us unprepared, but carried on with the admistration and at an expense of life which showed resolution, if anything could. Nor was it unsuccessful; without it there can be little doubt that Russia would in the course of a few months have had possession of Constantinople. We stopped that for fifty years; more could not be expected. Another generation will have to do the work again for itself, if it is to be done. Nor, certainly, did our Indian struggle leave the character of our soldiers or our civilians lowered, in respect of truth, valour, and prowess.

While we admit the truth of much which Mr. Arnold alleges, in his amusing and instructive paper, we think that he hardly ascribes enough to the inevitable effect of events. The age of aristocracies seems to have passed away, or to be rapidly passing. The aristocracy of England is the most powerful in the world; but this too is now less powerful than the class below it. It may last long, and do effective work, but it will never again be the motive power, as it was fifty years ago. How far the great war with France was an aristocratic war, undertaken from an instinctive fear of democracy, as threatening the position of the aristocracies of the world, not from any distinct principle of right, it would be interesting, but long, to inquire. The nation is perhaps less impulsive now, but it is more conscientious. It has not perhaps such high ambitions, but it has no unjust aims. Its wishes and sympathies are with the right, according to its knowledge, but its just duties are at home. Let its censors not look back, regretfully, to a past that is irrevocable, and that it would not be well, if it were possible, to recal: but let them help in sustaining its present burdens and obligations. For every hint how this is to be done it will be grateful to men of genius and culture, even if they seem a little cynical in their mode of teaching.

We perceive from the home papers that the "gentleman casual" of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is not the only person connected with that singular night's adventure in Lambeth Workhouse marked down for immortality. "Daddy," kind-hearted "Daddy," whom it will be remembered stood the "gentleman casual" in good stead in two or three particulars, is quite a hero in London just now. For instance, at one of the East End theatres a piece has been brought out entitled the "Casual Ward," the supreme attraction of which is the appearance on the stage of the veritable "Daddy" himself. Again, in a literary journal which prides itself on its select advertisements appears the following notice:—

> "DADDY."—Post free 12 stamps. The CARTE DE VISITE, just out, of this kind old man. *Vide* 'A Night in the Workhouse.' The truthful description of this wonderful narrative is confirmed in the person of this benevolent old man. No Album is COMPLETE IN CELEBRITIES without "DADDY."—STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside, and 110, Regent-street, W.

Was there ever such unmitigated humbug as this? What is that strong middle class coming to which Mr. Matthew Arnold so much loves to deride?

We hear from Nagpore, dated 11th instant, that Messrs. Hamilton Maxwell and E. Oldfield, of Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s, arrived in that station on the 3rd instant, accompanied by Major Keir, V. C., and left that evening for Hingunghat. Mr. Maxwell has determined on having agencies of the house at that place and at Kowtah for their cotton-pressing business. Mr. Egerton, Commissioner of the Nagpore division, having been summoned to Jubbulpore, Mr. Lyall has gone on circuit for him to try the sessions cases. The Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Campbell, is out in the Nimar district on tour. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Temple, is also out on tour. The heat during the past week has been almost unbearable, and punkahs are in full play. At the meeting of the residents called by the Deputy Commissioner a few mornings ago to elect members to serve on the Municipal Committee, Messrs. Elliott and Wilson were elected. Mr. E. G. Fraser, late Civil Judge of Lucknow, is expected here this week, on his way to your city. Messrs. Howard Brothers' train is rapidly opening out this route for travellers from the North-West Provinces to your city, enroute to England. There still remains some 47 miles of platelaying and 83 of fencing to be done ere the snort of the Iron Horse will be heard here.

The *Englishman*:—We learn from Peshawur that the affairs in Cabul are assuming a serious aspect. The Generals, Ministers, and Sirdars, perceiving the inability of Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan to control the affairs of State, have incited Sirdar Jullalooden, the son of the late Mahomed Ukbur Khan, to disturbance, and induced him, it is said, to join Azim Khan.

The *Athenæum*:—The disaster which has happened to the Baron von der Decken's Expedition, on the Juba River, in East Africa, occupied the sitting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 12th of February. A Report sent home by the Hanseatic Consul at Zanzibar was first read; by this it appeared that the Baron, after seven months' preparation at Zanzibar, commenced the ascent of the Juba with his two steamers on the 15th of August. Here one of his vessels was wrecked; the other proceeded, and on the 19th of September arrived at the town of Berdera, where the Baron had some disagreement with the Somali chief, but appeared to have departed on more friendly terms. A few miles beyond Berdera, below the rapids, his vessel struck on a rock and began to fill. The Baron ordered the cargo to be taken out and piled on the right bank, whilst he himself, and Dr. Link (the botanist of the expedition) returned to Berdera to obtain assistance. Three days after he had left, on the 1st of October, the camp was attacked by about 200 armed Somalis, apparently coming from Berdera; and the artist (Mr. Trenn) and engineer (Mr. Kanter) were killed. Fearing now for the safety of the Baron at Berdera, the commander of the camp (Baron von Schicks) resolved to embark the remainder of the party in the only remaining boat and descend the river with all speed to obtain assistance from Zanzibar, 350 miles distant from the mouth of the Juba, a resolution which was forthwith put into execution. Col. Rigby, our late, and Col. Playfair, our present, consul at Zanzibar, announced it as their opinion, founded on the known character and practice of the Somalis, that the Baron and Dr. Link had not been put to death, but were only held to ransom by the Berdera sultán. It is believed that many Englishmen wrecked on these shores are living in captivity amongst the Somalis. News had quite recently been received that an English man-of-war had gone to the mouth of the Juba to aid Baron von Schicks in the search for his leader; and Sir Roderick Murchison stated that the Admiralty had dispatched renewed orders to the commander of the English squadron on the coast to render all the assistance he was able, compatible with the rules of the service, the expedition having been, from its origin, under British protection.

LOCAL SKETCHES.—No. VI.

BURIAL AND BURNING GROUNDS IN BOMBAY.

Within the boundaries of the city of Bombay there are no less than forty-six registered places set apart for the reception of the dead, including burial grounds, burning grounds, and the Parsee "towers of silence;" which, with some few places not registered, brings the number up to at least fifty. Of these four are designated Protestant grounds, three being attached to the Episcopalian Church, and one to the Presbyterian. There is also a graveyard at one of these grounds exclusively for European Roman Catholics. They are situated respectively at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Girgaum, Colaba, and the Scotch cemetery at the northern end of the Esplanade, near the Marine Lines. The Cathedral ground is very rarely opened, the last occasion being, we believe, for the interment of the Rev. Mr. Green, a nephew of the Bishop of Bombay, in the latter end of 1861. All these grounds are becoming crowded with their silent tenants, and with the exception of the Colaba cemetery, bear the appearance of being more or less neglected. The Jews have a burying place in the Grant Road, and the Portuguese about half a dozen at different places in Mazagon, Girgaum, Cavel, Mahim, and Sonapore, besides a few set apart for the interment of the Goanese. The Hindoos, though far the most numerous of the native community, have not near so many places for the burning and interment of their dead as the Mahomedans; the former have some eight cemeteries and four burning grounds, the most sacred ones being at Waikeshwur; whilst the Mussalmen appear to have about twenty-four different places, of which twelve are set apart for the Concance Mahomedans, six for the Khojas, and the remainder for Bengallee Mussulmen, Borees, &c.; there is one for the Moguls, another for the Syeds, two for the Chinese, and seven "towers of silence" on Malabar Hill for the Parsees. The principal Mussulmen grounds are on the shore at Back Bay between Sonapoor and Chowpatty, at Mahim and Colaba, and a few others scattered about the native town in the immediate vicinity of some of the Musjids. The earthly resting-places for the Chinese are situated at Cursetjee Sookajee Street and Matoonga.

All the graveyards, with the exception of the European ones, at Girgaum are more or less exposed to the action of the sea at high tides and in the monsoon, and as the ground is composed of sand, in some places resting on a rocky bottom, human skulls and other bones are to be seen at all times strewed about the grounds and the adjacent beach. Some of the other grounds, from repletion, are more or less strewn with the remains of mortality on their surface. This is particularly the case with regard to the Goanese graveyard at Sonapore, which is, like all the others set apart for the burial of this community, very limited in extent, but notwithstanding is literally filled. Near the centre is a small enclosed space in which the bones are deposited after being collected together from the other parts of the ground. To all appearance there is not a spot in this yard but what has been used over and over again, yet interments still take place in it. A few months since proceedings were instituted against the registered owner, with a view of closing the place, by the Health Officer of the Municipality, when fearful disclosures were made as to the state of the place, but the Magistrate who adjudicated on the case dismissed the complaint; but one good purpose was gained—public attention was directed thereto, which ere long must have its influence. At the Khoja cemetery at Mahim, near the beach and close to the fort, a somewhat singular sight is to be observed; several tombstones and portions of human skeletons are to be seen several feet above each other. It is difficult to account for this unless it may be that the grave-stones have sunk down and the sand from the beach drifted over the spot thus forming fresh layers of soil, which in turn has been again the depository for the dead.

As we previously observed, the graveyards generally are in a more or less disgraceful condition, and should all be closed as soon as possible. This is particularly the case in regard to those appropriated for the burial of native Christians. There is every reason to believe that both the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer are most anxious to remove the evil and to provide new cemeteries for the use of the different communities to the north of the island, but, as it would incur a very heavy outlay, there is too much reason to fear that there is no prospect of anything being done, at least, for the present.

The Parsee "towers of silence" being situated in a somewhat isolated position, are not a source of immediate nuisance, and the Hindoo burning grounds are even less so, but yet they are all to some extent detrimental to the public health, and should be removed with the least possible delay.

As previously stated, the Hindoo burning places are generally situated on the beach, and when it is known to the attendants that a body is to be burned everything is prepared for its reception. Soon after the Hindoo is dead the corpse is anointed with ghee, and then placed on a bier and covered, except the face, with a whith cloth, over which is strewed a quantity of flowers. When it arrives at the ground it is placed on the piled wood, and the nearest relative of the deceased sets fire to the pyre, which in a few minutes is in a blaze. About twenty maunds of wood is required to consume the body of a full grown person. After the corpse is burnt the ashes are collected and cast into the sea. The bodies of Brahmins are always burnt, unless they are either too holy, or too poor, when they are buried. Some other Hindoos of the higher castes are also burned. When the deceased has occupied a good position and his or her friends can afford the outlay, the expenses of the funeral obsequies are very heavy indeed, presents of a costly kind having to be made to the Brahmins, and ceremonies have to be performed for some twelve or thirteen days continuously.

The oldest burial and burning grounds in the island, so far as can be ascertained, are those belonging to the Chutree Brahmins at Parell; they appear to have been first opened in 1550. The Khoja ground (alluded to above) at Mahim dates as far back as 1715, and most of the grounds belonging to the Mussalman community were opened during the eighteenth century. The Jewish ground is of more recent date, 1837. The Parsee Towers of Silence have been constructed at different times between 1705 and 1844. The only ground belonging to the European Christian community, of which there appears to be any record of date, is the Presbyterian cemetery, opened in 1826.

The ceremonies consequent upon death amongst the Parsees are peculiar, and as a few particulars may not be without interest to some of our readers we have compiled the following account from the best auhorities on the subject. The places used by the Zoroastrian community for the disposal of their dead are called "Towers of Silence" or "Dokhmas," and are, as the name indicates, of a circular shape and open at the top, the walls being built of stone, inside of which is constructed of the same material a pavement sloping from the top all round towards the centre, where there is a circular aperture, the top of this pavement being some four feet higher than in the middle, where it diverges towards the shaft. It is divided into three tiers or compartments, which are again divided into a number of slightly hollowed spaces large enough to admit of a body being laid in them. The upper and outer circle is used for the bodies of males, the next for those of females, and the lowest and smallest for children. In accordance with the religious customs of this community, it is necessary that the "Dokhmas should be so constructed as to be permanently exposed to the sun," and "on a spot pure and dry and thirty paces from the bearer of *barsum* (a kind of juice from a certain tree) and three (paces) from pure men," inculcating the necessity of preserving the pure elements, and other objects considered by them to be sacred. As soon as death takes place the body is wrapped in clean clothes and placed on a polished stone laid on the floor, when the mourning commences; the female members of the family sit down in the same room with the body, and the men on benches in the verandah of the house. If the death takes place four or five hours before sunset the body is conveyed to the place of exposure the same evening, but if after that time, on the following morning. When the time comes for the removal of the body it is placed by the "nassesalars," (or corpse-bearers), on an iron bier, when two priests stand facing the body and recite a sort of funeral sermon, the "Izeshne," which occupies about an hour, but being delivered in a language unknown to the parties assembled, and though said to be highly appropriate to the solemn occasion, the good effect of which is of course entirely lost upon the hearers. This over the corpse is taken out of the house by the bearers, when the immediate friends of the dead, and particularly the women, give vent to their feelings by loud expressions of lamentation. It is then conveyed to the Tower of Silence, followed by the males, who walk in pairs holding between them a white handkerchief or cloth. On its arrival at the Dokhma, the bier is placed on the ground, and the face uncovered for a short time to permit the mourners to take a last glance at their departed friend. They all then bow to the corpse, and after another short interval the bearers again take it up and carry it up the steps into the tower, when it is exposed to the vultures and other birds who have been hovering about the spot in anticipation, who very soon strip the flesh off the bones, which are then allowed to fall through an iron grating into the aperture in the centre. It should be observed that all Zoroastrians who meet a body on its way to the place of exposure, whether they were previously acquainted with the deceased or not, bow their heads to the corpse as it passes by, "to remember that the same fate will overtake them sooner or later."

The Rev. J. Ovington, in his "Voyage to Surat in 1689," published in 1696 in London, gives a quaint account of the Parsees in Surat, from which we extract the following description given of the, then, manner of exposing their dead:—

"I shall not mention their (the Parsees or 'Persies' as he calls them) marriages, which much resem ble the manner of the 'Bannians,' but proceed only to a description of their way of burying, which is this. The noblest sepulture which they fancy they can bestow upon their deceased friends, is exposing them to be devoured by the fowls of the air, and bestowing their carcasses on the birds of prey. After the body is for some time dead, the 'Halalchors' (which are a sort of sordid Indians) take and carry it out upon a bier into the open fields near the place, where it is expos'd to the fowls of Heaven. When 'tis there decently deposited upon the ground, a particular friend beats the fields and neighbouring villages, upon the hunt for a dog, 'till he can find one out; and having had the good luck to meet him, he cherishes and entices him with a cake of bread, which he carries in his hand for that purpose, till he draws him as near the corps as he is able; for the nearer the dog is brought to the dead body, the nearer are its approaches to felicity. And if the hungry cur can by bits of cake be brought so nigh the deceased, as to come up to him, and take a piece out of his mouth, 'tis then an unquestionable sign, that the condition he died in was very happy; but if the timorous dog startles at the sight, or loaths the object, or being lately well fed, has no stomach to that ordinary morsel, which he must snatch out of the dead man's jaws, the case then with him is desperate, and his fate deplorable. The poor man whom I saw was by these prognosticks very miserable; for the sturdy cur would by no means be inticed to any distance near him. When the dog has finish his part of the ceremony, two 'Daroos' [priests], at a furlong's distance from the bier stand up with joined hands, and loudly repeat for near half an hour, a tedious form of prayer by heart, but with such a quick dispatch, that they scarce drew breath all the while, as if they had been under some invincible necessity of running over the words in such a time. All the while they were thus gabling, a piece of white paper fasten'd to each ear, o'rethwart the face, hung down two or three inches below the chin; and as soon as they had ended their petitions, the halalchors took up the corps, and conveyed it to the repository, which was near; all the company ranking themselves by two and two, and following it with joined hands. The place of sepulture is in the open fields, within a wall built in a form of a circle, about twelve foot high, and about an hundred in the circumference; in the middle of which a door of stone about six foot from the ground, which was opened to admit the corps. The ground within the wall is rais'd above four foot, and made shelving towards the corner, that the filth and moisture which are drain'd continually from the carcasses, may by an easie passage descend into a sink made in the middle to receive them. The corps therefore was left here, and all the company departing thence, betook themselves to a rivolet [stream] that ran near the place for ablution, to cleanse themselves from what defilements, on this melancholy occasion, they might have contracted; and retir'd afterwards to their proper habitations in the city, from whence this place is distant about a mile. But within the space of a day or two after, some of the nearest relatives return again hither, to observe which of the eyes of their deceased friend was first pickt out by the hungry vultures; and if they find the right eye was first seis'd on, this abodes undoubted happiness; if the left, they then are sorrowful, for that's a direful sign of his misery.

"The 'Persies' are very nice in the preservation of their hair, and careful to preserve whatever is cut off their heads or beards, that nothing of it be lost or carelessly thrown about, but once a year be decently laid in their burying place. A description of which, tho' it be drest with nothing but horrour, yet may here properly be inserted. The burying-place of the 'Persies' is an object the most dreadful, and of the most horrid prospect in the world, and much more

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

frightful than a field of slaughter'd men. It contains a number of carcasses of different disagreeable colours and aspects. Some are seen there bleeding fresh, but so torn by vultures that croud upon the walls, that their faces resemble that of a death's head, with the eye-ball's out, and all the flesh upon the cheeks pickt off. And on the fleshy part of the body, where the ravenous bird tasted a more delicious morsel, are eaten several large holes, and all the skin on every part is mangled, and torn by the sharp beaks of these devouring creatures. Here was a leg, and there an arm, here lay half, and there the quarter of a man. Some look'd as if they were partly jelly, others were harden'd like tann'd leather, by the various operations of the sun and weather upon them. Here lay one pickt as clean as a skeleton, near that another with the skin in some parts green, in others yellow, and the whole so discoloured, as if all within were putrefaction. A sight terrible enough almost to afright an hungry vulture from her prey. But these birds are most delighted with these dismal objects, and that noisom smell which evaporates from the dead corps afford a pleasant odour to their senses. The stench of the bodies is intolerable, and of malignity sufficient to strike any man dead that would endure it: and yet the vultures chuse to sit to the leeward upon the wall, luxuriously to suck up and indulge their smell with these deadly foul vapours. Some of these glutted birds were so cloy'd and cramm'd with humane flesh, that they seemed scarce able to take wing, and the feathers of others were much moulted away, by this kind of rank feeding."

The details of the death customs and ceremonies of the Parsees, as will be observed from the above, have somewhat changed, but they are in all essential points the same at the present day.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 9th March, 7-30 p.m.

Fair Dhollera 16½d.; great activity in the market, and considerable business done. Quotations readily obtainable.

Sales 20,000 bales.

Bengal Cotton 13d.

Stock 376,750.

Great activity in the Manchester market; large business doing, and rates gradually rising.

7 lb. Shirtings 14s. 9d.

No. 40 Mule Twist 2s. 2d.

Prince Alfred has been appointed to succeed Lord Palmerston as master of Trinity House.

The Emperor of Austria has consented to allow Crotia to send deputies to the Hungarian Diet

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 16th March.

Govt. Paper.
Four per cent., Rs. 11¼ to 11½. dis.
Five per cent., Rs. 2¼ to Rs. 2¾ pm.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 8 to Rs. 8¾ pm.
Exchange, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1⅛d.
Freights: Dead Weight, £1. to £1 5s.
Jute, £2 3s. 9d.
Seeds, £2 to £2 5s.
Shirtings, Rs. 8-2 to Rs. 8-5.
Madapollams, Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 4-4.
Mule Twist, 9 as. 7 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, strong demand.
Market for Twist, quiet.

MADRAS, 15th March.

Govt. Securities.
Five and a half, 8 premium.
Fives 3¼ premium.
Fours 13 to 13¼ discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1⅜d.
Dead weight none.
Light Freight £2 to £2 7s. 6d.
Cotton £2 to £2 7s. 6d.
Interest on loans 10 per cent. Money Market no change.
40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 8–2.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6-2.

GALLE, 14th March.
Mail Steamer *Bombay* from Australia anchored.

MADRAS, 15th March.
Steamer *Meinam* from Calcutta in sight.

GALLE, 15th March.
French mail steamer *Imperatrice* sailed for China.

MADRAS, 15th March.
Mail Steamer *Nemisis* sailed for Galle.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 p. m. yesterday.

The business transacted yesterday in the Small Cause Court was of no public interest.

The Band of H. M.'s. 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles) will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir M. R. Sausse, will preside on the Appellate Side of the High Court from Monday next.

To-morrow morning the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain, will hold divine service on board the ship *Alfred*, at 11 o'clock.

We understand that Mr. Woodward, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Surat, in room of Mr. W. B. Mulock.

The Bombay University.—The Examiners for the Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship will meet in the Town Hall to-day at 4 p. m., and the Syndicate at 4½ p. m.

Guzerat will shortly be honored by the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Forces, as his Excellency intends to make a tour of inspection through that province before the hot season fairly sets in.

Consequent on the appointment of Surgeon Major Pelly to act as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Surgeon Major Nicolson is directed to assume medical charge of the district until further orders.

Ahmedabad seems to be at present rife with murders Yesterday we reported a case wherein a Hindoo was sentenced to be executed by the Judge of Ahmedabad for the murder of his daughter-in-law. Now we have to record the same Judge having sentenced another Hindoo to capital punishment for having murdered his nephew.

We are requested to state that the Annual Examination for Junior Scholarships, tenable at Elphinstone College, commences on Monday, April 2. These Scholarships are open to all Undergraduates matriculated in 1865. Applications, stating age, and accompanied by the usual certificates, should be made to the Acting Principal on or before Wednesday, March 21.

We were in error in stating yesterday that Major Thacker, late Controller of the Municipal Accounts, resumed charge of his former appointment in the Commissariat Department. He has rejoined the Department in an appointment very much higher than his former one, and higher, we believe, than the one to which he was entitled by the rules and regulations.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 p. m. of the 15th and 6 p. m. of the 16th March: max. 20 hour 8 minutes; min. 1 hour 57 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 p. m. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 12th, and the United Kingdom 14th March. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th March, and the Continent of Europe, 10th and 11th March.

On Thursday evening last a Ghatee lad narrowly escaped with his life from a runaway horse harnessed to the shigram of a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Janoo. It appears that whilst the shigram was proceeding along Grant Road, the horse became restive, and the coachman broke one of the reins, when the animal having his head free galloped off at a furious pace, knocking down the Ghatee lad not far from the theatre. Fortunately the boy was thrown aside, otherwise the wheels of the vehicle would have passed over him. He was severely injured and carried in an insensible state to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

Professor Vanek gave his concluding performance at the Grant Road Theatre on Thursday night. The programme for that occasion included the famous Decapitation Act, which has somehow or other come to be considered, amongst the natives of Bombay, as something superhuman. In point of fact, clever as the trick may be, it is one of the grossest impositions on the credulity of an audience that could be well found; as a disgusting sight, too, it must have been wholly abhorrent to all those endowed with the smallest particle of delicacy of feeling. With the natives, however, who composed nine-tenths of the Professor's audience, the thing took amazingly, and from them Messrs. Vanek & Co. have reaped a substantial harvest.

We hear that the ensuing monsoon will witness such a road campaign as has never been seen in Bombay before Tremendous stacks of broken metal are in readiness, and the commencement of the rains will be the signal for the beginning of the regeneration of our highways and byways. Some of the streets in the Fort need all the attention the Municipal forces can find time to bestow on them. Meadow Street, for instance, is sadly in need of repair. We all remember those huge blocks of granite with which that thoroughfare was strewn last May, and most of us no doubt remember those industrious coolies who laboriously picked it all up again. Since that time, Meadow Street has undergone no repair whatever! Was there ever such an uncomplaining set of rate-payers as Mr. Crawford has to deal with?

A short time ago a steam fire engine, manufactured by Shand and Mason of London, arrived in Bombay, but was unfortunately injured in landing from the ship. It was taken into the Government Dock Yard, and has been thoroughly repaired in the steam factory, and is now ready for use. The engine was purchased by the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and has been by that gentleman presented to the Municipal Commissioner. It is perfect in every respect, and has been much admired by scientific men in Europe, it is very light, weighing little more than two tons, and throws with two 1¼ inch jets 600 gallons of water a minute, to a height of 180 feet The engine obtained the 1st prize gold medal at the Crystal Palace in 1863, the first prize gold medal and money prize in Holland in 1864, and the prize gold medal at Cologne last year.

The Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison will take the half yearly inspection of H. M.'s 1st Battalion 4th K. O. Regiment as follows:—

On Monday next, the 19th instant, at 5-45. a. m., parade in marching order, sword exercise, inspection of hospital, barracks, and men's kits, rations and breakfasts, schools and regimental books, and men's ledgers.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 5-45 a. m., parade for light infantry piquet and outpost duties, advance and rear guards, and ball practice of 10 files selected from each company.

On Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 5-45 a. m., bayonet exercise, battalion drill for officers junior to Commanding Officer, company drill for subalterns, guard mounting and trooping the color, and garrison duties.

At 5-30 p. m. the same day, parade in review order with blank ammunition.

Whilst schools and colleges, both public and private, are being founded for almost every community in Bombay, the Portuguese have viewed with regret that a large number of their countrymen, particularly of the poorer classes residing in Mazagon have hitherto possessed no means of educating their children in their vernacular language. Various attempts have from time to time been made to meet this want, but they have severally failed; hence a meeting of the principal Portuguese inhabitants of Mazagon was held on the 2nd instant, when resolutions were passed to establish by donations and monthly subscriptions, on a firm basis, a well organised and efficient school, which may be the means of imparting a sound knowledge of their vernacular language, more particularly to the Portuguese youth residing in Mazagon. The following gentlemen were appointed as the managing committee:—Mr. N. Xavier, President; Mr. C. D'Mello, Vice-President; Messrs. M. Augusto and M. F. Pires, Members; and Mr. J. N. Mendoca, G. G. M. C., Secretary.

Eleven buggies on the Dhobie Talao stand at one time, and twenty-three bungalows advertised as to let in yesterday's daily papers, to say nothing of numerous offices in the Fort, are suggestive facts. As to the buggy-wallahs, their rapacity has been checked, at all events, and it is to be hoped they have had a salutary lesson, and such a lesson as they will not readily forget. But the house question—Has that undergone any change? and, if not, why? To our sorrow it must be said rents remain pretty much the same as before and during the share mania. Whether the present high prices will keep up is quite another question. Unfortunately the majority of the houses in the island belong to men who, while they had no hesitation in exorbitantly raising the rents during an exceptional and feverish time, now that that period is gone, still consider their buildings of the same value: and as a consequence of their independence they allow bungalows to remain empty rather than any abatement should be made. How much longer this will last it is impossible definitely to say, but landlords will probably see the error of their ways if the advertisement list continues to increase, and we have every reason to believe so desirable a consummation will result.

An "Ooplit Koot" Case.—A suit was brought in the second division Court yesterday, before Sir Joseph Arnould, by Amerchund Currimchund against Fazulbhoy Goolam Hoosein, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 3,108, being the difference between the contract price and that realised at an auction sale for a quantity of "Ooplit Koot," a drug used with opium in China. Mr. Mayhew, with Mr. Marriott, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. White, with Mr. McCulloch, for the defendant. From the evidence adduced on behalf of the plaintiff's case, it appeared that the moonim of the plaintiff entered into a contract with the defendant and three other parties, for the supply of 1,250 maunds of "Ooplit Koot," to each of them, but that the defendant refused to receive more than 400 maunds of the drug; although plaintiff was ready and willing to supply the whole quantity. Evidence was then gone into, when Hurjeras Hurjeam, the plaintiff's moonim, stated the contract was entered into between him and the defendant and the three other parties for the sale and delivery of 5,000 maunds of "Ooplit Koot," at the rate of Rs. 9-2 per maund. The defendant only took delivery of 403¾ maunds, for which he paid Rs. 4,000; there was an abatement made out of the remainder of the 1,615 maunds to the value of 50 maunds on account of alleged damage by wet. The portion of the goods delivered to the other parties were duly received and sent to China by agreement with the parties, where they were sold, and the proceeds received by the plaintiff's firm. The Ooplit Koot came from Cashmere, and was used to smoke with opium in China. 3,000 maunds of the Ooplit were received from Kurrachee, and were of good quality. The goods had been several times offered to defendant, but he persistently refused to take delivery. This article was largely dealt in, and witness, in connection with another person, had sold about two lacs worth during the previous year. Captain Blackmore, Marine Surveyor to Messrs. Remington & Co., stated that he had inspected the Ooplit, and found that it was not damaged by water. Proof was then given as to the auction sale of the Ooplit and of its fetching Rs. 6 per maund. The case occupied the whole of the day, and had not concluded when the Court rose.

Funeral of the late Hon'ble Stewart St. John Gordon.—The funeral of this much lamented gentleman took place yesterday morning. The remains of the deceased were removed from No. 3, Middleton Row, at 6. a. m., to the New Burial Ground in Circular Road. The melancholy *cortege* consisted, when it started, of the hearse containing the body (drawn by two horses); four mourning coaches, and about a dozen private carriages. At the corner of Middleton Row and Park Street, it was joined by the Governor-General, who was accompanied by his Military and Private Secretaries, and attended by two Aides-de-Camp. A small mounted Escort attended the Vice-regal party. A large number of other carriages, containing mourners, kept swelling the melancholy procession, until the entrance to the burial ground was reached. Here the corpse was received by the Lieutenant-Governor, attended by one of his staff, and the Rev. Mr. Norman, and followed by the Governor-General and Mr. Beadon, as chief mourners, and nearly all the notabilities of the Civil Service at present in Calcutta, was borne to its last resting place. The military service was poorly represented, as, with the exception of the Staff, we reckoned only five officers present in the procession. Another joined during the time the service was being read by the Rev. Mr. Norman, and the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division, accompanied by the Fort Major, reached the burial ground, just as the service was being concluded.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March* 10.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. COLSTON, OF DHOOLIA.

A meeting of the native inhabitants of Dhoolia was held in the Hall of the High School here on Friday, the 9th instant, at 5-30 p. m., to present a farewell address to Doctor C. K. Colston, Civil Surgeon, on his departure from this town. At quarter past five, the hall and verandahs of the High School were crowded with native gentlemen. Among those present were observed Captain Blakeney, Engineers; Rao Bahadur Abajee Nanajee, Principal Suddur Ameen; Mr. Govindrow Ramchandra Gurrood; Rao Saheb Kasinath Mahadeo Thatte; Mr. Vithal Narayen Pathock, B. A.; Mr. Syud Abdul Fatah Mulvi; Mr. Shooklishwar Gopal Shroff; Mr. Balwantrao Amrut Dugal; Mr. Atmaram Raojee; Mr. Vishnoo Sadasive Sabnis; Mr. Ganesh Paudurang; Mr. Maheshwar Hari; Shett Hemraj Takechand; Shett Shivlal Bhagwandas; Mr. Ganesh Bhagwant; Mr. Sakharam Dhondeo Deshmukh; Mr. Krishnajee Laximon Datar; Mr. Ganesh Atmaram; and about 200 other persons.

On Dr. Colston taking his seat, at the request of Mr. Govindrao Ramchandra Gurrood, Vithal Narayen Pathock, B. A., read an address in English on behalf of the meeting, after which Mr. Mulvi Abdul Fatah and Mr. Krishna Shastri Datar delivered able and eloquent speeches, the former in Hindustani, and the latter in Maratha. Dr. Colston then rose, and expressed, in a few impressive words, his obligation for the honour which the inhabitants had done him in convening the meeting, and observed that his services were very poor and small, that he had not really done more than he should have done, that he was glad to see European treatment appreciated by the natives, and that he hoped it would be still more generally appreciated than at present. Dr. Colston also expressed a hope to be able to renew his acquaintance with his friends here again, and concluded by thanking all present for the honour they had done him. After this gulab, uttar, nosegays, and pan supari were distributed, and the meeting separated highly pleased.

The following is the address read on the occasion:—

Dear Sir,—We, the inhabitants of this town, beg to express our sincere regret at your coming departure from amongst us, and our deep sense of gratitude for the many obligations conferred on us during your stay of nearly five years in this our town. It is with no small pleasure that me remember the many occasions on which you exerted yourself for the good of the people of this town. On all these occasions, the kindness of your disposition, and promptitude to attend to calls for assistance, were no less conspicuous than your medical skill and tact. Every one of us too well remembers how during the prevalence of that most terrible of human scourges—cholera—how during its prevalence last year, at great personal inconvenience you exerted yourself, and attended on the sick and the dying to do all that science, tact, and humanity could do for the unfortunate human sufferers.

This is not the time, nor the occasion, to expatiate on the high character and usefulness of the science of medicine, of which you are, Sir, a distinguished member. Among our own people medicine is considered a divine science. The Egyptians and Greeks considered it in somewhat a similar light; and we have no doubt that although Englishmen do not consider it so, still they sufficiently value it, and highly respect its professors.

Your connection with the civil hospital here has been the means of doing immense benefit to the poor people of this place. Your well known and singularly successful lithotomic operations have relieved many human beings from one of the most distressing and painful of diseases that human flesh is heir to.

In conclusion we beg to express again our acknowledgments for the kindness which we have received at your hands, and our sincere regret at your departure from this place, which has been the scene of the labours of no inconsiderable portion of your youthful life; and we pray, that may God, the Common Father of the Hindus and the Englishmen, bless you and your dear partner with long life and happiness, wherever and in whatever station you may be placed.

GROUNDING OF THE STEAM-SHIP "JEDDO."

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A Marine Court of Enquiry re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the P. and O. Company's steam-ship *Jeddo*, while making the port of Bombay, with the China mails on board, on the night of Friday the 2nd February last, on a patch of rocks called "Choul Caddoo," Kennery Island, about three miles from the shore. The Court was composed of J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., M. A., Senior Magistrate of Police, and J. Dixon, Esq., Lloyds' Agent at Bombay.

Mr. Cooper, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, the Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government.

Mr. Crawford watched the case on behalf of Captain Grainger, the commander of the *Jeddo*, and also for the P. and O. Company.

Mr. Arthur Jerdein sworn—I am the third officer of the *Jeddo*, and hold a certificate as second mate from the Board of Trade, No. 10,625, issued on the 17th April 1861. I am not well acquainted with the coast between Bombay and Galle. It was my duty, as third officer, to assist the captain in navigating the ship. On the 2nd February last I kept the watches from 12 to 4 p.m. and from 8 to 12 p.m. I assisted in taking the morning and afternoon observations on that day. I had no reason for thinking either of them to be incorrect when they were taken. When I came on deck at 8 p. m. the vessel was about six miles distant from the land. I kept the rough log as officer of the watch; but did not make that entry. At 8 p. m. the weather was fine, but the lower part of the coast was not clearly seen, in consequence of the haze which obscured the lower part of the land. I called the attention of Captain Grainger to the fact; and precautions were adopted in consequence, and extra look-outs were placed. The lead was not hove during my watch, but leads were in readiness to be used. At 9 p. m. the ship was about six or seven miles distant from the land, the weather being the same as at 8 p. m. I myself saw that the men on the look-out were keeping a good look-out. At 10 p. m. I judged by the sight that we were about nine miles from the land, and the haze was gradually thickening over the coast. At 11 p. m. I did not form an opinion as to the apparent distance from the land. My attention was not particularly directed to the distance at that time; and I formed no opinion. The weather did not change perceptibly, but the haze over the land continued as before. At 40 minutes past 11 p. m. the vessel struck. I had not from 11 p. m. up to the time the ship struck noticed the apparent distance of the ship from the land, but during that interval the weather was more hazy. At 10-15 p. m. the vessel's course was changed; but I do not know why. At 11-30 p. m. the course was also changed. I do not know the reason. During my watch on the bridge I observed from time to time that the vessel was keeping her true courses, according to the compass on the bridge. There was a deviation between the compass on the bridge and the compass at the wheel: it was not so much as one point. I ascertained that the look-outs were doing their duty by going forward myself. I did not go aloft or hail the men on the foretopsail yard. No look-outs were kept on the foretopsail yard until 11 p. m. I attribute the accident to an unusually strong current setting in to the eastward. On the vessel striking the engines were stopped immediately. At the time of the vessel striking, I judged the distance of the vessel from the land to be eight miles. The supernumerary fourth officer was directed at 11 p. m. to look out for the land over the haze on the starboard bow. When he was sent up I imagined Kenuery to be about nine miles distant, broad on the starboard bow. Up to 10.50 p. m., I think, we were steering the course north and by west half west. At 11-50 it was altered to north and by west. The vessel's speed about the time of the accident was 11½ knots. The wind was light and northerly. Had the course of north and by west half west been continued, it would have taken the ship clear of Kennery.

To Mr. Crawford—From the time I came on deck up to the ship striking I had no reason to think that the ship was not keeping the courses which should have been steered.

To the Court—I did not, from the time my watch began, at 8 o'clock, observe the ship's progress on the chart. The ship was steered by the standard compass in one of the after skylights. I cannot exactly say what was the variation between that compass and the one on the bridge; but I knew at the time what the variation was. I made allowance for it in checking the course by the compass on the bridge. I did not see any fishing stakes before the vessel struck. I was standing on the port side of the bridge at the time of the accident. She did not at first strike with great violence. She bumped heavily afterwards. Nobody to my knowledge was thrown down. The captain was at the time standing on the starboard gangway, having, to the best of my recollection, left the bridge about a quarter of an hour before. I had not heard him say what land or light be expected to see.

Mr. Francis Nichol, sworn—I was supernumerary fourth officer on board the *Jeddo*, and was on duty on the evening of 2nd February. I hold a certificate from the Board of Trade as second mate, but it was so injured in the wreck as to make it wholly unintelligible. I believe it was issued in 1864. When I came on deck the land appeared to be seven or eight miles distant. I was sent aloft the foretopsail yard about 11 o'clock by Captain Grainger, to look out for the Bombay light and land. I am not acquainted with this coast. This was my first voyage to Bombay. When I went aloft the fog was so thick that I was unable to judge of the distance of the land. I remained aloft from that time till the vessel struck; but formed no opinion during that time as to the ship's distance from the land. I noticed no light.

To the Court—I do not exactly remember whether Captain Grainger told me what land I was to look for; but I know it must have been Kennery. He told me to look out for land on the starboard bow, and I kept a good look-out in that direction. I saw no land on the starboard bow. The only land I saw was right a-beam on the starboard side. In saying the fog was so thick that I could not judge of the distance of the land when I went aloft I mean that I could not see the coast at all except the tops of the hills. There was bright moonlight at the time, past the full moon. Before I went aloft I was sent by Mr. Jerdein four or five times to check the vessel's steering. I observed no irregularity.

Frederick Hanson sworn—I am one of the quartermasters of the *Jeddo*. On the evening of the 2nd February last I was on duty on deck from 8 o'clock till the vessel struck. I was on the quarter-deck standing by the compass. I attended to the steering of the vessel. I received instructions from the captain as to the courses to be steered. Those courses were truly steered. It was a fine night, but not quite clear.

To the Court—I got my courses from the captain direct. The officer on the watch, who was on the bridge, did not interfere. The *Jeddo* steered very easily and steadily. I did not notice any fog that night, but there was a haze over the low land. I saw the land when I came on deck at 8 o'clock, but did not notice the distance from the ship.

Daniel Turner sworn—I have been five months and a half as an able seaman on board the *Jeddo*. I have been at sea for the last twenty-five years. I have been a second officer for several years in different sailing vessels. I remember the night of the 2nd February last. I kept a look-out on the forecastle from 10 o'clock until the ship struck. I received instructions from Mr. Jerdein to keep a good look-out. When I first went on the forecastle the weather was clear overhead, but there was a haze on the line of the horizon. I could see high land on the starboard side. It was, to the best of my knowledge, six miles from the ship. The weather and haze remained the same until the ship struck. I noticed no fishing stakes. I thought the vessel was six miles from the land when she struck. I did not see any light or land ahead before the vessel struck.

To the Court—Sometimes we could not see passing boats until we were abreast. I could not see the small vessels until ten minutes before we came abreast of them.

Captain Grainger re-called—The officers of the ship and the European portion of the crew all did their duty satisfactorily, and I have no fault to find with any of them. A day or two after the wreck the native portion of the crew refused to work, but I had no fault to find with them previously.

Mr. Crawford then requested that further enquiry be adjourned to allow of the attendance of Captain Methven and Captain White, of the P. and O. Company's service, who are expected to be in Bombay during the course of next week. The Court accordingly adjourned until 2 p. m. on Wednesday the 28th inst.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A special meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon, A. R. Scoble, Esq., presiding. The opening of the business was delayed for half an hour, owing to the want of a quorum. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed,

PURCHASE OF GROUND IN GIRGAUM.

Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, asked the sanction of the Bench to the purchase of 1,600 square yards, or thereabouts, of ground in Girgaum, for a public necessary and depot, at Rs. 10 per yard, the amount to be debitable to the Health Department. He stated that during the past year there had been only one public necessary for the whole of the eastern division of the town—viz., the one at Sonapore; and, on account of the great distance of that depot from many inhabited parts of the town, the sweepers had been habitually discharging their baskets into the public drains. Since Dr. Hewlett took charge of his department, that had not been allowed, and the consequence was that the number of carts was greatly increased; but the depot was now completely choked up by those carts, though at least double the number was required. It had long been in contemplation that another public necessary should be erected somewhere towards the north, and a piece of ground had now been found suitable for the purpose.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett, and agreed to.

GILDER ROAD.

Mr. Crawford moved that the widening of that portion of Gilder Road between the Grant and Camateepoora Foras Roads be sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 30,000, debitable to the Improvement Fund.

After some conversation this was seconded by the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, and agreed to.

NEW SWEEPING SIDING.

Mr. Crawford asked the Bench to sanction the removal of the Chinch Bunder town sweeping siding, and the construction of a new siding at Boree Bunder. It would, he said, be within the recollection of the Bench that a very large section of the community recently petitioned for the removal of the Chinch Bunder siding. Before that he had taken some steps with that object. He found on taking charge that the blocking of Doongree Coolee Street and all that neighbourhood by the sweeping carts had caused a great deal of annoyance and ill-feeling in that part of the town. The old Commissioners had decided upon perpetuating that siding and enlarging it very much, and the sanction of Government had been obtained to taking up a large piece of ground at Doongree Coolee Street for the purpose of the proposed enlargement. He found, however, on making enquiries with regard to the value of ground in that locality, that the purchase of the land alone would take upwards of a lakh and a half of rupees; and the construction of the siding would of course have been another heavy item. Subsequently, after negotiations with the Railway Company and Government, he had obtained permission to have a siding at the foot overbridge at Boree Bunder; and by that arrangement the Bench would not have to pay anything at all for the ground, but would simply be put to the expense of constructing the siding. The place was well away from the inhabited parts of the town, but yet was sufficiently near; and as there were two good wide approaches, there ought never to be any "block" at all. The expense of the construction of the siding—the only item which he had to ask the Bench to sanction—would be from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000.

Mr. Munguldass asked what was to be done with their old ground at Chinch Bunder.

Mr. Crawford said the Municipality had no ground there at all; it was the Railway's ground, for which a rent had to be paid.

Mr. Venayekrao was of opinion that the Engineer of the Municipality should be called upon to give an estimate of the cost of the siding.

Mr. Crawford said the Engineer had been ill for the last fortnight.

The Chairman thought it would be more satisfactory if the Engineer furnished an estimate for all these works before the sanction of the Bench was asked.

Mr. Andrew Grant wished to know whether, in the event of the siding being rendered useless by alterations in the railway during the next few years, any of the money they expended in connection with it might be recovered.

Mr. Crawford said he imagined not; the land was Government land.

The Chairman asked if any agreement had been made with Government as to the lease of the land.

Mr. Crawford said it had been sanctioned by Government.

After a little further conversation, the Municipal Commissioner withdrew the proposal for the present, so that the Government resolution allowing the Municipality the use of the land, and an estimate of the expense of constructing the siding, might be laid before the Bench.

COORLA SWAMP.

The Clerk read the following Government resolution with reference to a lease of the Coorla swamp:—The ground may be leased on the following terms:—(1) for the first ten years the rent to be 8 annas per acre; (2) for the ensuing ten to be one rupee per acre; (3) for the ensuing ten to be two rupees per acre; (4) for the ensuing twenty to be five rupees per acre. At the expiration of the fifty years the right of occupancy to remain with the Municipality, provided they be willing to pay whatever assessment may then be determined on. The Collector of Tanna to be requested to draw up the necessary lease.

The Chairman understood that the rent of cultivable land in Salsette varied at present from one to five rupees, and land such as that in question would of course bring no rent at all. He thought Government ought to be asked to reconsider this resolution, and grant them more equitable terms.]

Mr. Crawford was afraid it would be needless to do so, as he had been fighting the question for a long time. He had asked that the land should be free. He believed, however, that the whole area—about 433 acres—might be rendered cultivable in the course of a few years by an expenditure of some thousand rupees.

Mr. Heycock thought the town should take over the land at its present estimated value, and make it theirs for ever. He moved that the Government should be applied to for that purpose.

Mr. Crawford said that had already been tried, and he was afraid that, if the Municipality attempted to buy the land, they would find it a much dearer bargain than if they accepted the terms proposed by Government.

Mr. Grant, who considered that the Government had acted with tolerable fairness in the matter, moved that the Commissioner be authorized to take a lease of the land on the terms of the Government resolution.

This was seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, and agreed to.

MORE GRATUITIES.

The Bench then proceeded to consider the allowance of gratuities to Mr. W. Ashdown and Mr. Mahadowrow Moroba, lately servants of the Municipality.

Mr. Crawford said that Mr. Ashdown was First Assistant Surveyor and afterwards Head Surveyor, and held the head appointment for about eighteen months. On the introduction of the new Act he was retained as an Assistant Engineer, but after the arrival of the new Executive Engineer his services were dispensed with, and he was now out of employment. The proposal was that he should get a gratuity equal to two months' salary. Mahadowrow Moroba was Accountant in the Engineering Department, and when the new Act came in force his services were not required. He had been from eleven to twelve years in the department; and although he found immediate employment—on a lower salary however—still long service perhaps entitled him to some consideration. In his case it was proposed to allow three months' salary.

Mr. Heycock felt, after what had taken place in the Municipal Commissioner's Office, that he had done a man a grievous wrong. There was a person [he referred to Mr. M. Kealy] who had been in the office for four years collecting the octroi duties, and who applied for a gratuity, but was denied it. If the two persons now named received gratuities, he would propose that that gentleman should also have a gratuity given to him.

Mr. Coke believed that gratuities were properly granted only to those who had been a very long time in the service of the Municipality; and as that was not the case with Mr. Ashdown, he considered a gratuity of a month's salary to him would be enough.

Mr. Heycock felt himself bound, in justice to Mr. Kealy, to oppose any payment to those two persons, unless he also got an allowance. Precedent after precedent had been thrust upon them contrary to his (Mr. Heycock's) conviction, that those gratuities were not called for at all, the parties having been well aware that they had no right to expect them. But as the Bench had departed from the established rule in so many cases he thought he had done an injustice to Mr. Kealy in opposing his gratuity when every other one was getting it.

Both of the proposed gratuities were sanctioned by the Bench, and an amendment of Mr. Coke's, which was seconded by Dr. Niven—"that no gratuity not yet paid be sanctioned"—was rejected.

The Chairman—I do hope some notice will be given to the servants of the Municipality, that this liberality will not be carried into a constant practise.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MR. EDGINTON.

Mr. Crawford proposed, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded—"That six months' leave of absence be granted to Mr. Edginton, Chief Superintendent of Police, on full pay, (Major Henderson undertaking that there shall be no extra expense to the Municipality on account of his absence), and that his passage money to England and back be paid by the Municipality on condition of his qualifying under Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, as Superintendent of the Bombay Fire Brigade."

Mr. Grant said he was not satisfied with this proposition. In the first place he did not think Major Henderson was able to discharge both Mr. Edginton's duties and his own. It was said that this arrangement could be carried out without any additional expense, but he believed the police arrangements would suffer in consequence, and that if the safety of property and individuals was endangered, the expense to Bombay would be very great. With regard to giving Mr. Edginton full pay during his leave he did not think they should do that. The Bench had voted a personal allowance to Mr. Edginton lately in consideration of his valuable services, and he thought the proper way would be that Mr. Edginton should take his half pay, or whatever proportion was usually allowed, and that the remainder should be given to some one who would fill his place. There was no doubt that the Municipality, in paying his passage both ways, would be making him a handsome present, and all he could reasonably expect was that the Municipality should grant him leave and pay his passage both ways on the understanding that he was to make himself acquainted with the routine of the fire brigade in London. But, in addition to this, he could not see how the very responsible duties of Assistant Superintendent of Police were to be discharged if Mr. Edginton were at the same time to be an efficient Superintendent of the Fire Brigade. He moved that Mr. Edginton be allowed six months' leave on the salary directed by the Uncovenanted Service Rules, and that on the understanding that he should acquaint himself with the working of the London Fire Brigade, the Municipality pay his passage both ways.

Mr. Coke seconded this amendment, and thought they should have some guarantee that Mr. Edginton would return and continue to fill his situation after the expiry of the six months. They had, he remarked, a very expensive example a while ago, when Mr. Conybeare was sent home at the expense of the Municipality to study hydraulic engineering and did not return. (Laughter.)

Mr. Grant thought, if the Bench sanctioned the payment of the money, it was the duty of the executive to see that that suggestion was carried out.

The Chairman supported the original proposition, remarking that it was not necessary that Major Henderson should perform Mr. Edginton's duties, as the work might be apportioned among the other district superintendents.

The amendment was lost, and Mr. Crawford's resolution agreed to, with an addition made at the suggestion of Mr. Currie, to the effect that Mr. Edginton should undertake that he would on his return take the superintendence of the Bombay Fire Brigade without any pay beyond that which he now received as Chief Superintendent of Police.

THE SURVEY OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Crawford asked for authority to make payments on account of the Bench's contribution towards the expense of the survey of Bombay, as might be required. The Bench in considering the Budget sanctioned the contribution of Rs. 25,000 towards the survey which Government was carrying out, but directed that the payment of the contribution should be postponed till December 1866. This had occasioned considerable inconvenience, as a survey—especially of the Flats—was very much wanted; and the whole thing had been promised within five weeks if the money was paid now.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Heycock and approved.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT RESPECTING MR. BULKLEY ENGINEER.

The next subject for consideration was with reference to a "letter from Mr. Bulkley, Executive Engineer, Main Drainage Works, to the Clerk of the Peace, on the subject of an infringement of his agreement by the Municipal Commissioner's order that he shall act under the superintendence of Mr. Russell Aitken."

As there was not a quorum of Justices present, and as the hour was somewhat advanced, Mr. Dosabhoy proposed an adjournment of the meeting. After a little delay, however, a quorum was again made up. Mr. Dosabhoy moved, and Mr. Venayekrao seconded, that the meeting should adjourn, but a counter motion, proposed by Captain Baker, and seconded by Col. Barrow, was carried.

The letter from Mr. Bulkley was accompanied by a voluminous correspondence that had passed between him and Mr. Crawford. The whole had been printed, and circulated amongst the Justices. The letter addressed to the Clerk of the Peace was as follows:—

"With reference to Clause 4 of my No. 47 of 1866 to the address of the Municipal Commissioner, a copy of which is appended, I have the honor to forward copies of a correspondence which has taken place between the Municipal Commissioner and myself, together with other documents, deeds, &c., relating to my appointment under the Municipality for a term of five (5) years as Executive Engineer for Drainage Works. The correspondence will for the most part explain itself. I wish, however, to make a few remarks as to what took place prior to the date from which the correspondence commences. In May 1865, I entered into an agreement with the Municipal Commissioners to serve as "their Executive Engineer for Drainage Works" for a period of 5 years commencing from December 1864. There are now, therefore, rather less than four (4) years of the period remaining unexpired. By the term "Executive Engineer to the Municipality for Drainage Works" has always been understood the person who had the superintendence of all works, surveys, &c., proposed or sanctioned under the Drainage Department, and who was, in all things connected with his department, *directly* responsible to the Municipal Commissioners. That this has always been the case will be seen from the records of the Municipality. The Municipal Commissioners at the time of my entering into the agreement were aware that a new Act was about to be introduced, but no mention was ever made of my being placed under or made responsible to another Engineer. Neither, I feel sure, was any such contemplated at the time. During the early part of last year (the time at which I bound myself, under a penalty of Rupees 20,000, to serve the Municipality in a certain capacity for 5 years), there was a great demand for Civil Engineers in Bombay. I was naturally unwilling to bind myself for so long a period, as I could readily have obtained work elsewhere in Bombay, and on a higher salary. But I accepted the terms of the Municipality as I considered that my position as Engineer in sole charge of one of the most important departments of the Municipality, was better than that of a subordinate officer on other works, though the salary of the latter might be higher. It is now, however, different, and is by no means easy for an Engineer to obtain a good position and salary in Bombay. The Municipal Commissioner in his circular order No. 247 states that *it is to be distinctly understood that Mr. Russel Aitken has assumed the control and superintendence of the Drainage Works!* This I submit appears to be nothing less than an attempt to abolish my appointment and a direct violation of my covenant with the Municipality. In forwarding, therefore, the correspondence above alluded to, I beg to request that it may be laid before the Worshipful Bench at the next meeting, together with this my petition, that the Worshipful Bench will reinstate me in my appointment according to the terms of my agreement with the Municipality, or that I may be awarded full and just compensation for the breach of that agreement. With reference to the statement of the Commissioner in the second para. of his No. 600, I beg to refer to the general tenor of my whole correspondence and to that of my No. X, in particular, and I further challenge the production of proof of my having in a single instance disobeyed either in letter or spirit any order received from the Commissioner or from any one authorised by him. I do not dispute that, under the present constitution of the Municipality, it may be desirable for all the engineering works of the Municipality which have hitherto been under separate departments to be brought together under the control of one executive officer. But, at the same time, I submit for the consideration of the Worshipful Bench that I am thereby deprived of a position which I expected to hold for another four years; and that under the circumstances I am entitled to fair compensation for such deprivation. I therefore trust that my claims may be considered by the Worshipful Bench in a liberal spirit, and that I may be awarded full compensation for the loss of my appointment.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.—(Signed) T. A. Bulkley, Ex. Engr. to the Municipality for Drainage Works.

Bombay, 20th February 1866.

P. S.—A copy of this will be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner.

The Chairman hoped some Justice would make a proposition with regard to this matter.

Mr. Heycock, looking at the circumstances that were brought out in the letter before them, considered that a breach of agreement had been committed by their good friend in the corner (Mr. Crawford), and as he was afraid that Mr. Bulkley and Mr. Aitken would not work well together under present circumstances, he would propose that Mr. Bulkley should be paid six months' salary by way of compensation.

Mr. Crawford stated that he proposed to Mr. Bulkley that he should continue to discharge his duties as Executive Engineer of the Drainage Works under Mr. Aitken. The question was whether it was competent for himself or for the Bench, under the agreement that had been made with Mr. Bulkley, to place him under a Superintending Engineer. He remembered stating at the Budget meeting that when Mr. Aitken arrived, as a matter of course, he, the most highly paid and the head of all the engineering works of the Municipality, would take up the position of Superintendent in regard to the Vehar Water Works and the Drainage, in addition to his own proper duties as Executive Engineer. He remembered too that that information was received with marks of approval. Mr. Bulkley was a young man, and had had no considerable experience, having been but two years in the King's Engineering College and one under Mr. Bazaljette, of the Metropolitan Drainage Works. Of course a control exercised by him (Mr. Crawford) would be a mere nominal control, as he was not himself an Engineer. But to his mind the very title "Executive Engineer" indicated the existence of some Superintending Engineer; and formerly in fact Mr. Bulkley was under the Government Consulting Engineer. The Standing Committee agreed with him (Mr. Crawford) that there had been no breach of agreement at all, and that Mr. Bulkley had nothing to complain of in being asked to continue the drainage works under the superintendence of Mr. Aitken. There was nothing in the agreement with Mr. Bulkley that pointed to his having the sole charge of the works. That too was the opinion held by the chairman, who was himself a very excellent lawyer. He was sorry to see Mr. Bulkley present at the meeting, for he was bound to state plainly what he felt in regard to this matter, and he should be sorry if anything he had to say hurt his feelings in any way. He thought—putting aside the question as to whether there had been a breach of agreement—that Mr. Bulkley had less reason to feel aggrieved than almost any one. His career in India had been very short, and a particularly fortunate one. He came out to Bombay in December 1863, not for the Municipality, and in the following February, Mr. Tracey having asked for an assistant, Mr. Bulkley was proposed and appointed at a salary of Rs. 300. Afterwards, on Mr. Tracey vacating his appointment, Mr. Bulkley was chosen to fill it. But he (Mr. Crawford) could not conceive of a gentleman of Mr. Bulkley's limited experience having the sole execution of certainly the largest and most important work in the Presidency. He believed that, though Mr. Bulkley were the cleverest man in the world, he would be unfit for such an appointment after so short an experience. He was very sorry to say, but it was his firm conviction, that Mr. Bulkley was unfit to exercise so great a charge. Had he been fit he would as a matter of course have been appointed Engineer of the Municipality. But even supposing he (Mr. Crawford) had committed a breach of agreement in carrying out what he considered to be his clear duty, it was to be remembered that the Bench made him responsible for the execution of the drainage works; and the Bench could never have intended that he should have had that responsibility cast upon him, and have to bear it with means that were utterly inadequate. It was for the Bench to say whether they intended that the drainage works of the Municipality were to be carried on under the sole superintendence of Mr. Bulkley; but if that was to be the case he could only say that he (Mr. Crawford) would have no responsibility in the matter. He felt so strongly in the matter that he was perfectly willing—if it was a question as to whether he had individually committed a breach of agreement—to bear the brunt of an action himself. If the Bench decided that Mr. Bulkley was to be sole Engineer there was nothing to be said for it: he bowed to that decision, but he would not be responsible. He took this opportunity of saying with regard to the published correspondence that, though on the face of it he appeared to have been harsh and to have lost his temper, yet the Bench must not judge from that correspondence alone, of what passed between himself and Mr. Bulkley. As to the statement in the appeal, that "Mr. Bulkley never did refuse to take Mr. Aitken's orders and accept the position offered to him, all he could say was that Mr. Bulkley did so in actual words to him. But he considered this subject on higher grounds than that of a mere personal matter between Mr. Bulkley and himself. It was the duty of the Municipality to meet the matter boldly in the face, and, if they were liable, to pay what would be required as compensation for breach of agreement.

Captain Baker did not think they were called upon to discuss Mr. Bulkley's qualifications at all. What they had got to say was whether the agreement had been broken or not; and on the face of the correspondence he maintained that it had been broken. Mr. Bulkley's agreement was certainly in so many words just as good as Mr. Aitken's: the one was "Executive Engineer for the Drainage Works"—the other "Executive Engineer to the Municipality." Mr. Bulkley, he thought, was fairly entitled to compensation.

Mr. Heycock said he had always thought Mr. Bulkley too young a man for the position in which he was placed, but with respect to the contract, that was another affair, and he considered that if there was a breach of contract compensation ought to be given.

Mr. Grant—Those questions that come before us which are of a personal nature are always disagreeable to discuss, but I hope that in this matter anything that is said will be considered as said entirely on public grounds, and without any personal feelings with regard to those who are connected with it. It has been said by Mr. Heycock that this is a breach of contract—that the question which the Municipal Commissioner has brought forward,—viz., that unless Mr. Bulkley puts himself under the superintendence of the Engineer of the Municipality he will not be responsible for the conduct of the drainage works—involves a breach of agreement. Now, in looking at the agreement, I think Mr. Heycock has overlooked a part of it, where it says—"and during the said period,"—*i. e.*, the period of five years,—he is "to discharge his professional duties to the utmost of his ability and to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners;" and, again, that he "accepts the appointment on the condition that he may be discharged at any time during that period on receiving three months' notice in case the said Commissioners shall not be satisfied with the manner in which the duties of his office are discharged." Now what has Mr. Crawford told us? He, our Municipal Commissioner, the man with whom the whole responsibility of the conduct of the Municipality rests, has told us that Mr. Bulkley is unfit for the position that he wished to occupy. Now what can be more applicable than the clause in the agreement I have just read? Mr. Bulkley is unfit for his position, and the agreement provides that in case he is unfit he shall have three months' notice to leave his situation. But the Municipal Commissioner, I think, has strained a point in Mr. Bulkley's favour. He has said to Mr. Bulkley,—You are unfit for your appointment without superintendence, but I have no wish to take your appointment from you provided you subject yourself to the superintendence of the Engineer to the Municipality. Could any more reasonable proposition be brought before us? It seems to me the most reasonable proposition that could have been made in the circumstances, and Mr. Bulkley in refusing it has certainly forfeited all claim to the indulgence of the Bench because he may think that his position has been interfered with. I will not enter into the question of the letters. There is no doubt a little temper shown in them, but there is some excuse; and Mr. Crawford said we must not judge of the matter by the letters alone. However, I think the Bench would be entirely wrong if it refused to ratify what Mr. Crawford has done in this matter. I think Mr. Crawford has been lenient even to a degree which he was not called upon to be when he asked Mr. Bulkley to place himself under the superintendence of an Engineer so much older than he, and having so much greater experience. And the drainage of Bombay is not a matter that is to be trifled with. I am no judge in a professional way whether the work has been carried on as it ought or not, but this I can say, that I cannot see much progress since they began three years ago; and such being the case it would appear *prima facie* that sufficient energy has not been brought to bear upon the works by the persons in charge of them. And even though Mr. Bulkley may have a genius for engineering, and though his ability may be so great as to warrant the appointment in some degree, I hold that with the small experience he has had it is impossible that he can exercise that moral control over subordinates which it is desirable that a man in that position should exercise. I therefore, disapproving the proposition which has been brought forward by Mr. Heycock, beg to move as an amendment, "That in the opinion of the Bench it is desirable that Mr. Bulkley should exercise the duties of his appointment under the superintendence of the Engineer to the Municipality, and that failing the acceptance of such an arrangement the notice given him under his agreement by the Municipal Commissioner be confirmed by the Bench, and that his services be dispensed with."

Mr. Venayekrao seconded this amendment.

The Chairman said he felt himself to a certain extent responsible for the course which was pursued by the Standing Committee in giving notice to Mr. Bulkley, as soon as they heard from the Municipal Commissioner that he was dissatisfied with the work, that at the expiration of three months his services would be dispensed with. For his own part, speaking as a member of the Bench, he could not find anything in the agreement with Mr. Bulkley to prevent the Bench from having all its engineering works under one head. And, moreover, under the old constitution of Mr. Bulkley's office, he found that he was under the control, not merely of the Municipal Commissioners, but of the Consulting Engineer to Government for the Drainage Works, and the Secretary to Government for the Public Works Department; and that in his last report he lamented over the delay to business caused by this supervision. He was therefore perfectly at a loss to understand why Mr. Bulkley should object to a similar control being exercised over him by the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, an officer who, it was contemplated, should have all the engineering works under him. He thought that not merely on the ground of common sense, but on the ground of the history of the appointment, there had been no breach whatever of this agreement by placing Mr. Bulkley under the superintendence of the Executive Engineer of the Municipality—that, on the contrary, the old arrangement was merely being carried out and that instead of being under Government Mr. Bulkley was placed under the Chief Engineer to the Municipality. He therefore saw no hardship whatever in Mr. Bulkley's position. He saw no reason why he should object to being placed under that superintendence. He thought Mr. Bulkley had been very ill advised in the matter, and that he would have consulted his interests and professional reputation if he had consented to that arrangement. The duty of the Bench, he thought, was very clear in the matter: it was to carry out the determination to place all the executive engineering works of the Municipality under one head. If that was not done there would be a series of powers within powers which would bring the works into that chaotic state in which they were on the first of July last year. The clear course for the Bench to take was to uphold Mr. Crawford in the steps he had taken in this matter.

Mr. Ormiston understood that Mr. Bulkley did not object to work under Mr. Aitken.

The Chairman said that if he did not he had put them to a great deal of unnecessary trouble.

Mr. Heycock withdrew his proposition, and the resolution submitted by Mr. Grant was carried by a large majority.

Some other business which was on the programme was post poned till next meeting—the quarterly meeting—which will be held in the first week of April.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16th March.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

A Case for the Sessions.—Mooljee Dewjee was placed before His Worship yesterday, on a charge of forgery. Mr Barton, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the prosecution.

It appears that the prisoner obtained a decree against the prosecutor for Rs. 775 from the Small Cause Court, about two months ago, on a document purporting to be signed by the prosecutor. The latter, however, declared the signature to be a forgery. He obtained a *rule nisi* for a new trial. Between the date of his obtaining the rule and the day on which it was returnable, a negotiation took place between the parties, and they both agreed not to attend the Small Cause Court on the latter date. The prisoner, nevertheless, did attend, and in the absence of the prosecutor, got the rule discharged. On a subsequent date, the prosecutor and his brother went to the Court with a joint affidavit, in which all the circumstances of their case were described; and as they were leaving the Court the prisoner had them arrested on a writ of *ca sa*, issued in execution of the judgment which he was alleged to have obtained fraudulently. By the advice of the Solicitor, the prosecutor paid into Court the amount of the judgment, and then commenced the present proceeding against the prisoner.

His Worship, after recording the evidence of several witnesses, committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

Stabbing.—John Tortman, a West Indian black, was placed at the bar this day, charged with committing an assault on, and cutting with a knife, Hingly Torney, a European seaman of the ship *Mogul*.

The prosecutor stated that, about 3 p. m. on the 8th instant, he was drinking with one of his shipmates at a liquor-shop in the bazaar. He was not drunk. The prisoner came into the house at the time he (prosecutor) was having his hair cut. He was drunk, and struck a cooly boy who had accompanied the prosecutor to show him through Bombay, because he came into the room where they were sitting. The prosecutor remonstrated, and rose up to prevent the prisoner from striking the boy. The prisoner thereupon struck the prosecutor with his fist on the lip, when the latter returned the blow. Prisoner ran out of the room, and on returning in about five minutes, he told the prosecutor to stand up again; and the latter did so intending to have a fight. He struck at him, and on his drawing back his hand, the prosecutor saw a knife in it, and found that he was stabbed in the left side. Blood flowed from the wound. Prisoner ran out into the street; the prosecutor followed him, and gave him in charge of a native policeman, as he was climbing over a gate. The prosecutor immediately went to the hospital in a buggy, where his wound was dressed, and where he was detained until the 14th inst. under medical treatment.

George Davies, a seaman out of employ, was in a tailor's shop near the Sailors' Home on the afternoon of the 8th inst. He heard a noise, and saw the prosecutor running after the prisoner, and in consequence of what the former told him, he (witness) ran after the prisoner who was getting over a fence. He (prisoner) then went into a shop and fell down; he seemed to be half drunk. Witness went after him, and, with the assistance of a cooly, cut the lanyard and took the knife out of the sheath which was attached to the prisoner's belt. He made no resistance, and appeared to be more inclined to sleep.

Two native witnesses, who observed the scuffle, were examined, after which His Worship postponed the case until 1 p. m. this day (Saturday).

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Theft.—Peera Mullaree was charged with stealing a box containing one gold nose-ring, one gold and one silver ornament, and some clothes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 49, the property of Purshotum Bhicka. The prosecutor, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Taylor, of Messrs. Lyon Brothers and Co., saw the box and articles safe in his stable when he went to bed last night. This morning a policeman took to him the prisoner and the missing property, the latter of which he identified.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to hard labour in the House of Correction for four months.

Refusing Duty.—William Law, a seaman of the ship *Edith*, pleaded guilty to a charge of wilful disobedience, in refusing duty on board the ship; and persisted in refusing it before His Worship, who sentenced him to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction.

Suspected of Theft.—Isram Soyajee, who was observed going along the Esplanade early this morning with a quantity of copper concealed under his arm, for the possession of which he could not account, was convicted and sentenced to suffer fourteen days' imprisonment.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—16th March.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

An Extraordinary Case of Cheating.—Three Hindoos, named Jwata Gunput, Nanick Jumna, and Bunsee Shreekison, were yesterday placed at the bar of the police court, when Munsingur Poorunsagur, a Gosaee, resident of Oonkarjee, a town about thirty-six miles from Mhow, laid the following information against them, charging them with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of two gold ear-rings, one gold finger ring, one cumlee, of the aggregate value of Rs. 42, and Rs. 110 in cash, the property of the said Gosaee.

Munsingur Poorunsagur said:—I am a Gosaee, and deal in pearls and coral. I live at the town of Oonkarjee, about thirty-six miles from Mhow. I came to Bombay seven days ago by train. I came to buy coral and pearls, to see the place, and then go on a pilgrimage to Rameshwur in the Deccan. I had brought with me one hundred and ten rupees. I wore upon my person four gold earrings of the value of eighteen rupees, and one gold finger-ring of the value of eighteen rupees. I also had with me the cumlee (blanket) now produced. The train in which I arrived, reached the Byculla station at one o'clock in the afternoon. I left the railway station in order to proceed to Bhooleshwur. In passing along Bhendy Bazaar Road I went to a sweetmeat seller's shop to enquire the way to that place. I found in that shop the third prisoner, Bunsee Shreekison. I asked him to show me the road to Bhooleshwur. He asked me why I was going there. I told him I was going there because it was a place where pilgrims could put up. He said that my clothes and property would be stolen there. I told him that if he would assist me to get a room to rent, I should live in it. He then offered to accommodate me with a place in his house for six annas a day. I accepted his offer, and sat down in his shop. I then had my money in a bag round my waist under my clothes; and I had the cumlee over my shoulder. He then asked me if I had come to Bombay to buy goods. I told him that I had come to buy pearls and coral, and that I would afterwards proceed to Rameshwur. He said that he would call a broker to assist me in procuring the goods I wanted, and he went out of the shop leaving me with a servant. In a short time he returned, bringing with him the first and second prisoners, Jwata and Nanick. Both these prisoners told me that they were brokers, and asked me what I wanted to buy. I told them that I wanted to buy pearls and coral. The third prisoner said that he could not accommodate me in his shop, and that I had better go to the house of the prisoners. We proceeded together to the house of the first prisoner in Phool Gully. The first prisoner then said that he knew of some gold and silver ornaments for sale, which he would recommend me to buy. I told him that I would not make any purchase for a day or two, that, moreover, I did not intend to buy ornaments. I took my meal there, and remained all night. The first prisoner was in the room with me. The second prisoner accompanied me to the house of the first, but soon afterwards went away. On the next day, at about 12 o'clock, the second prisoner came to me at the house of the first prisoner. Both of them again pressed me to buy the ornaments, assuring me that I should make a good profit. They each took an oath that the ornaments were not stolen property. In consequence of being so pressed, I agreed to purchase them. The first prisoner said that he would go and secure them. He asked me for the money to purchase them. I took from my waist my bag, and counted out to him Rs. 110. He said that Rs. 150 were required for the purchase of the ornaments. I told him that I had no more money. He pointed to my gold earrings and gold finger-ring, and asked me to give them to him. I took from my ears the four gold earrings, and from my finger the gold finger-ring, and gave them to him. He took from his box a bundle of papers, and said that they were notes amounting to Rs. 150. He said that he would take that sum as his own, and the same amount that I had given to him, in all Rs. 300, and would buy the ornaments. The prisoners Jwata and Nanick then left the house. The first prisoner carried away my money and ornaments. They left me alone in the room, saying that they would return home with the ornaments. At 7 o'clock in the morning, the prisoners returned to me, and said that they had brought the ornaments. The prisoner Nanick took from his cloth and gave me four bangles and ten finger-rings, which they said were gold. They appeared to be gold, and I believed that they were gold. It was dark, and I did not closely examine them. The prisoner Jwata said that it would be a joint speculation between him and me. He said that he would send the prisoner Nanick to Poona with me, to sell the ornaments. When I received the ornaments, I tied them in my cloth, and the prisoner Jwata suggested that we should go to the railway station and start for Poona at once. We all three left the house, and proceeded towards the Byculla station. On the way the first prisoner left us, and I went to the station with the second prisoner. I carried the ornaments in my cloth. It was about 8 o'clock at night that we reached the station. The prisoner Nanick procured two tickets, and asked me why I was carrying the heavy cumlee with me. He said that he would leave it with a shop-keeper until our return. I gave it to him. He took it out of the station, and presently returned without it. We then went to the train. He put me in one carriage, and said that he would get into another carriage. The train moved on, and reached Poona next morning at 7 o'clock. On reaching Poona I looked about for the prisoner Nanick, but did not find him. I then examined the bangles and finger-rings, and found them to be false. After remaining about an hour at Poona, I left by train for Bombay. I arrived here at 5 p. m. I went to a police officer whom I found at the Two Tanks, and made a complaint. The prisoners were apprehended and a portion of the property was recovered.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till this day (Saturday).

CORRESPONDENCE.

HENRY CHARLES BOATE vs. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Regarding the report in your to-day's issue, "Small Cause Court," Boate *vs.* G. I. P. Railway Company, I shall esteem it a great favour if you will kindly insert the enclosed correspondence between Captain Osborn and myself, as Mr. Crawford, the Solicitor, made a *statement* that the Agent was willing to recompense me for the first few visits. Moreover, the report of my case has not been fully laid before the public, together with Mr. Barton's remarks thereon.—I remain, &c. H. C. BOATE,

12 Military Square, March 16th.

To Capt. Sherard Osborn, &c. &c.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that I have attended Driver Venn and Fireman Cattenack since the late accident, November 9th 1865, up to present date.

The Company's Doctor not being available, I was sent for, and of course rendered medical aid to the infirm men. I have been in close attendance almost daily since that time, and as Cattenack is recovered and fit for duty, and Venn will in all probability be sent to England, I have the honor to apply to you for remuneration for my services. I will leave the matter entirely in your hands.—I have &c.

July 29th 1866. H. C. BOATE.

No. 1058 of 1866.

To Dr. H. C. Boate,

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 29th ult. I beg to inform you that, as you were not sent for by the order of any authorised officer of the Company to attend on the men referred to, I regret that I cannot admit your claim for remuneration.—I have &c. S. OSBORN,
Captain Royal Navy, and Agent.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th February.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEEMUCH, 12th March.

Our field column has been for a picnic. The little force actually moved out six miles, and then halted for two days. It then marched back again. You will be glad to hear that, notwithstanding the severity of the march, the total length of which was six miles, on a dead level plain, with a road like a bowling green, there were no casualties. Men and cattle behaved nobly. Arrived at Kurmonia the tents were pitched under a large shady tope of trees, and every member of the force commenced to eat, drink, and be merry. You must not imagine that the arrival of such an imposing army produced no effect. On the contrary, the inhabitants of the aforementioned village were paralyzed by that power which makes cowards of us all—a guilty conscience. For some time past the villagers had failed to "render to Cæsar" the things that were Cæsar's, in the shape of Scindia's tribute, and they consequently felt certain that the mighty arm of the *sahiblogue* had been called in to compel payment. Finding, however, that their headmen were not summoned into the august presence, they gradually recovered, and ere long were seen hobnobbing with their friends in the *pultun*. To speak seriously, what good could be expected from a drawing-room affair like this. Here is a field column supposed to be ever ready for service. The reason it was marched out was to get the men handy in marching, pitching tents, &c.; can all this be done by marching six miles, then halting, and doing nothing more? Certainly not. If anything was wanted to prove the column, why not take it out for ten days or so, where the men would in a measure be thrown on their own resources, and a brigade parade or two, or a night attack, would be far more likely to give them an idea of the service they would have to perform if called out in reality, than a thousand such picnics as that I have described. I feel I am right in stating that the men themselves prefer a longer move, if move they must, and next time Europeans move out in weather like this, I hope to see them in white, not in cloth.

We are going to lose our Brigadier General. He is ordered up to Nusseerabad to relieve Brigadier Younghusband. The appointment was, I believe, offered in the first instance to Colonel Birdwood, but refused by that officer. Brigadier General Pelly will be sadly missed here. He was a kind commander and a jovial comrade. He was ever ready to join in any amusement, and though a strict disciplinarian, yet I firmly believe he had the soldiers' welfare at heart. You are not to imagine him immaculate—a man unanimously allowed to be perfection is a rarity yet to be found; but I am certain that all will agree with me in saying that his good qualities throw his few faults far into the shade, and that we shall be lucky if we get such a good chap "all round" again. The Chief, I hear, was not overpleased with what he saw at Nusseerabad; it is, therefore, possible that Pelly may have been appointed to show our neighbour's how we do things in Neemuch. Concerning this move I have another theory, viz., that this station brigade command will be abolished, and Government thus will save a very considerable sum monthly. I trust I may be wrong, but economy rules the roast now-a days.

Captain Clarke is to be relieved by the Commissariat Officer at Asseergurh. This individual rejoices in such a crack-jaw name that I dare not attempt to commit it to paper, lest I should, unintentionally, rouse the expectations of some other youthful aspirant to Commissariat honours. We are threatened with a grain famine up here, and the Parsees—those birds of ill omen—are grunting out something about two seers for a rupee. This will certainly be a nuisance, and horses must come down in our market in consequence, for who will pay 60 rupees *per mensem* for gram alone? The opium crop has not turned out quite so well as was expected. The poppy herbs have been burnt up, and the *chantai mal* or fourth collection is a failure in consequence. All crops have not been attacked, but still a sufficient number have suffered to make the owners pull long faces. A large tiger was shot by the patel of a village about six miles from here a day or two ago. The animal had killed a cow the previous evening, and, native fashion, the patel waited for the brute when he came to feed off his victim. One shot through the heart settled the business. The Soobah of Neemuch occasionally gives a reward for the destruction of tigers. Some years ago Government used to give a reward in the same way as in Khandeish and other places. Since the country has passed back to Scindia this reward has been done away with, and our hot weather shikaries clear the country of savage beasts at their own cost.

Major Welch, Assistant Inspector of Musketry, is at present in camp "doing" his tour. Father Paul also from Nusseerabad has come down to visit his flock. Other fashionable arrivals—none.

BENGAL.

We are informed, that the Maharajah of Jodhpore has asked the Government whether he can engage the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, c. b., of the retired list. The matter is pending the consideration of Government.—*Englishman, March* 10.

We hear from Pooree, that the epidemic cholera which now prevails there is daily on the increase, and that the inhabitants have now begun to leave the district in alarm.—*Hurkaru, March* 10.

On a representation from the Assistants of the Calcutta Mint, praying for wages for over-time work, the Government of India has decided that over-time work for 7 hours will entitle an Assistant to one day's pay, and for 3½ hours to half day's salary, and that this ruling will have a retrospective effect.—*Id.*

It is said that the salary of the Principal of the Civil Engineering College at Poona, is for the present, at least, to be reduced from 1,000 to Rs. 800 a month, rising to Rs. 1,000 by an annual increase of Rs. 50, and that from the savings thus effected, two additional teachers for the Engineering and Military classes are to be entertained.—*Id.*

The other day we mentioned that the *Gertrude* had got on shore near Trincomallee. This intelligence has since been confirmed, the ship having become a total wreck. It is rumoured that the *Manilla*, which left this in November last, for Bombay, has also been unfortunate in her voyage, and that she has shared the fate of the *Gertrude*.—*Id.*

We find that a statement showing the extra monthly expenditure in the Military Department, on account of the Bhootan campaign from the beginning of October 1865, has been prepared by the Government and forwarded to the Secretary of State. The amount of the expenditure is considerable, a matter which, we believe, led the Indian Government to conclude a hasty peace with the Booteahs.—*Id.*

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

(From the Indian Daily News, March 10.)

It is with some hesitation that we attempt to-day, to call the attention of our readers to one of the more delicate branches of a subject on which we have on various occasions asked their most careful consideration, Indian Domestic Economy. The pen of Miss Martineau could alone do justice to this theme, but as this lady is not in a position to deal with the social questions of India, we must endeavour to supply the need, by examining, as nearly as may be, through her eyes, the more salient features of our subject.

We feel the exceeding delicacy of the ground on which we propose to tread, and would earnestly deprecate any imputation of a desire to pass censure on individuals, or to do anything more than institute an inquiry into the causes of a state of things which all agree in deploring, but which as yet no one has stood forth to remedy. It is agreed that the looker-on best sees the state of the game and in endeavouring to view our position as it would appear in English eyes, we are likely to estimate it most truly; while our experience as residents of some years standing, enables us to realise more fully than could an English visitor, the difficulties in the way of effecting any change.

Beginning with the principal person in the domestic region, the mother of the family; it will, we think, be conceded, that the average Indian mother is not, mentally or physically, on a par with her Western sister. Her extreme youth at the time of entering into the married state, makes it quite impossible that she should be so, and it may perhaps be worth our while to spend a little time in inquiring how it is that this custom of early marriages, acknowledged to be so pernicious in all respects, has obtained such general adoption among the English inhabitants of the East. Is it sufficient to say, that the rapidity of physical development under a tropical sky, and the all powerful influence of example has led us into this evil? or must we not rather own, that the absence of any sound basis of home interests and personal affection, caused by the separation of parents and children, leads to a want of sympathy and community of thought between the two, highly favourable to a renewal of separation on the first opportunity. The child, brought up afar develops a character of its own, unpruned and unguided by a mother's hand. However judicious the school discipline to which it may have been subjected, it is impossible that the young mind thus prematurely thrown upon itself, compelled to mix with adults of all classes upon the voyage, and often even earlier, being in many cases, feted and flattered by numerous friends during vacation, in a manner which few children can bear without injury; it is impossible, we say, that a child thus situated should retain the simplicity and modesty of its years; should not learn to believe itself mature in thought and judgment, and fitted to take its own place on terms of equality with those by whom it is surrounded. The girl meets her parents with the air and the claims of woman, claims which the parents

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

find it difficult, even if inclined, to withstand. In most cases, no attempt is made to resist them, they are regarded as legitimate; but even were it not so, the parents must possess very extraordinary firmness of purpose and independence of opinion, to enable them to oppose any effectual barrier to a state of things they yet feel to be highly objectionable.

Accustomed during all the years that are past to enjoy society, the father and mother can scarcely, on the one hand, refuse to entertain any longer the friends with whom they have been familiar, nor, on the other, can they banish to the nursery the womanly girl who has just joined them. They must introduce her to their friends, and they must submit to see her treated as a woman, however, crude and childish her ideas. To crown all, they must submit to see her sought in marriage before they have gained sufficient sway over her reason or her affections to induce her to yield her judgement to theirs. It can hardly be expected that she can make a wise choice, but wise or foolish, the parents feel it is useless to withhold their consent, and the marriage takes place.

Nor does the evil end here; the newly-made wife is necessarily ignorant of nearly everything she ought to know, and the result too often is that she either leans helplessly upon her mother, converting her into the chief servant of the new menage, or sets up her own fancies as of equal value with her mother's matured experience, and follows the one or the other according to the caprice of the moment.

More commonly the former is the case, and the grandmother, if not tied by superior claims to her own nursery, is to be found day and night in attendance on her daughter's children, on the plea that Annie or Ellen is not strong enough for the duties she has brought upon herself; a plea too often strictly true, since she has brought children into the world, while still growing herself, and in need of every nourishment.

What wonder, then, that in so many instances, she is found unable to perform the first duty of a mother, and is compelled to engage a hired nurse to suckle her babe; or, that if, on the contrary, she has the power to nurse, her milk is innutritious and her babe sickly?

When the younger mother, at the sacrifice perchance of some of her little flock, and at the expense of enfeebled and sickly constitutions to the remainder, has at length, through years of suffering, learnt the errors of her own career, she finds herself with a grown-up daughter, ready to repeat her own course, and, bitterly as she deplores the results in her own case, is powerless, to prevent them for her daughter.

The only object in dwelling upon these humiliating facts, is to put the case fairly to our ladies, and to invite them earnestly to consider whether they are not indeed facts, and whether they may not be in some degree modified. Removed entirely they cannot be, for many years to come, but surely something may be done towards effecting an improvement.

Girls must continue to be sent to England for education under healthy conditions, at least until more satisfactory arrangements are made for this purpose in the different mountain stations; nor can it be proposed that the young lady when restored to her parents, should be banished to the nursery with her younger sisters; it is seldom possible to go back in life, and the girl once emancipated from control can scarcely submit to it again at the hands of parents who are almost unknown to her; but if it be acknowledged that she must be permitted to mix freely with her parents' friends and can scarcely be prevented from becoming the object of matrimonial proposals, it is surely quite unnecessary to permit these proposals to be followed immediately by marriage. The girl who is worth having is worth waiting for until she is qualified to undertake the duties of married life, which can scarcely be in less than three years from the time of her joining her parents. Those three years of home life properly spent, with the avowed object of learning what home means, of paying some little filial duty and regard to the parents who, for her sake have deprived themselves of the purest joys the human heart can know, and (should such an engagement be formed) of preparing herself for the new sphere in which she hopes to move, would prove invaluable to all concerned. There is something very painful to the sober English mind in the reflection that Indian women, of whatever class, have no girlhood that that season so full of interest to all acquainted with English homes, his for the Eastern Maiden no existence. She sprins at a bound from the region of childhood into that of motherhood, and, as a natural consequence knows no gentle wane of life, but decays suddenly into the worn and aged woman.

We have said three years as the minimum, but those who come out at fifteen or sixteen, might with advantage remain single untill they attain the age fixed by law, for maturity, twenty-one. In these five or six years what might not be effected; How closely would be knit the bonds of filial and parental love, how earnestly would the eldest daughter look forward with her parents to the arrival of each younger sister or brother, to form with them sweet sisterly bonds in the undisturbed seclusion of home; and how through might be the training for her future home, the days not spent in practising the last new song, sleeping away the hours between, tiffin and sunset, and closing with cards, dancing, or flirting, but in learning thoroughly all domestic details; needle-work, so seldom attended to in schools, household accounts, the language, and above all, the necessity for self-help, so little understood by the daughters of India, who accept too readily the willing labours of the mother, anxious to compensate herself for the long years of separation from her child, by lavishing upon her those cares, which would have been as suitable as delightful during the years of childhood, but which should now be rendered by the daughter to the mother.

The intending husband would, on his part, gain time to save money for the heavy expenses involved in setting up a new household in this country: and thus the two, if faithful during the years of probation, would be enabled to begin life under far more favourable auspices than is usually the case under the present system; it being a well known fact, that in a large number of instances, the newly-married couple run into debt for their first baby's wardrobe, even if the bride's outfit has been fairly paid for before the fresh expense arises.

We have no space to dwell further upon the solid benefits that would accrue from this single change in existing customs. If the two pictures we have attempted to contrast are at all faithful in their details, few will hesitate, in theory at least, to decide in favour of the domestic and inviting picture; to realise it is another and more difficult matter, but we earnestly solicit in its favour the attention and consideration of those parents whose hearts are daily wrung by the endurance of the evils we have pointed out, and who yet see no means of deliverance.

"FITZGERALD *versus* NORTHCOTE."

(*From the Spectator, Feb.* 10.)

THE moral of this Fitzgerald case seems to us a singularly commonplace and vulgar one,—that the leading idea of Protestant tuition works on the whole better than the leading idea of Catholic tuition. Oscott is to all intents a Catholic public school, but the scenes which led to this case could not have occurred, we will not say at Eton, but at Marlborough or Shrewsbury. They were the direct result of a system of training which has for motive the subjugation of the will by external pressure, instead of the discipline of the will by the development of internal and antagonistic forces. The evils of that system are always aggravated at Oscott by the traditions of the college, and in this instance by a pure accident, the character of the "Prefect of Discipline," but the root of the mischief lies in the system itself. Oscott is the great Catholic college of Warwickshire, originally a school for priests, or, as they would say on the Continent, a "seminary," and though it has since developed, as we should say, or deteriorated as Dr. Manning would say, into a lay public school, it has not entirely lost its original characteristics. Among its 150 lads are some twelve "divinity students," as they would be called in Scotland, who are, we imagine, supported by funds other than their own payments, and occupy an unusual position in the school. They are especially favoured as to education—Oscott being under the control of Bishops—are employed somewhat unwisely as masters, without any interval of absence from the school, and are usually of somewhat lower rank and breeding than their more fortunate compeers. Natnrally in one respect, unjustly in many others, they are disliked by their schoolmates. A "seminarist," as a rule, is not a nice person in England any more than on the Continent. He si apt to be a rather vulgar prig, a boy curate without Oxford training, and with a kind of quasi-sanctity about him which the Protestant Churches do not claim, and some pretty hypocrisies of manner and ways which Protestant discipline does not enforce. The Continent, which respects the priest, never likes the seminarist, and an English seminarist, we can imagine, intensifies the unpleasant qualities,—unpleasant rather than bad,—of his prototype. At Oscott these seminarists were made not monitors or masters so much as ushers. Now boys bear monitors very well, though not quite so well as that prince or sixth-form heroes the member for Lambeth wants to make out, and they occasionally like a master, though not quite so often as men who knew Rugby only under Dr. Arnold would fain believe. But we never heard of any boy liking an usher, and if Mr. Stone, Prefect of Discipline, was not an usher strictly, words have lost their meaning. Of course there was agitation against the seminarists, a current of dislike, a disposition to annoy, not very active perhaps, but very perceptible and very painful indeed to its objects. Dr. Northcote, to whom we may justly attribute a keen wish that there should be no feeling in the school against men studying for orders, and probably often enquired after by the Bishops, quelled this tendency, but it rose again, and one of the men assailed—the Rev. Mr. Stone, seminarist of twenty-three, who had taken full order—attributed its rise to David Fitzgerald, son of the judge who brought this action. We take this David from the evidence only to be "a sprightly, lively youth" with Irish habits of contemning discipline in minor things, with a schoolboy's dislike of authority, and more especially of slightly sanctimonious authority, and with one grave but by no means indelible fault of character. If the evidence is worth anything at all,—and evidence is worth very little about a school-boy, particularly where all those who saw him, including Sir A. Cockburn, seem to have been moved to a sort of enthusiasm for him, one juryman in particular delivering his verdict in the middle of the trial on that ground alone,—Mr. David Fitzgerald has, or had when at Oscott, some of that bitter, almost spiteful, pride of caste which is still the worst feature of the Irish gentry. He collected evidence, or at any rate wrote down evidence, as to the status, connections, and others points of grade incidental to the seminarists,—or, as the Oscott lads call them, nobody knows why, the "bunkers." The mode in which that fact was elicited may be most discreditable, but the fact itself seems clear, and we can hardly doubt that young Fitzgerald, who took pains to ascertain such particulars, may have quizzed the clerical class out of the fulness of knowledge. Any principal of any other public school would have known in such a case what to do. He would in a very few minutes' of frank talk have woke up in his pupil's mind a sense of the unfairness and radical ungentlemanliness of any such caste dislike, and sent him out of his presence, cured not only of the tendency to ridicule such accidents,—which is a mere point of manner,—but of the wish to do it, which is a genuine defect of the heart. Failing success, he would have asked the lad to withdraw, as out of possible accord with the needful discipline and tone of the place. Dr. Northcote and his *aides* were all, however, priests, and had the ingrained feeling of their order. David Fitzgerald was not to them an over lively schoolboy, with too much pride of caste, but a rebel, a leader of rebels against the Church, and he was to be put down. Of course everything must de done "decently and in order," and therefore some occasion for punishment must be found, and it was found. The rebel was in petty matters rebellious. He was, however, scarcely a pupil of the college, but rather a student in the college, residing there for his own convenience and that of his family previous to going up to the London University. A wise principal would have placed him on honour to do nothing injurious to discipline, and then let him pretty much alone. He was, however, watched closely, and though he did nothing very outrageous, still he broke rules, invented or tried to invent a duplicate key to his own room, played bagatelle in a public house, and was generally as complete a "limb" as lively lads not trusted but closely watched often seem to be. Dr. Northcote in dealing with him seems to have been kindly enough but decidedly didactic and pedagoguish, reading out passages from Dr. Newman's works, and showing a degree of suspicion evidently due to irritated feeling on the subject of the clerical class. Mr. Stone, the "Prefect," however, behaved as priests in a spuffle—to use a Suffolk word which ought to be good English—usually behave, on one occasion gave him the lie direct, on another exulted in having caught him out, and in a third discovered his pocket-book with the offensive entries about the seminarists by what Protestants would fairly denounce as most unjustifiable espionage. He seems to have hated Mr. Fitzgerald personally as too full of life, exactly the blunder into which a lad trained as a seminarist and then promoted into an usher-priest would be sure to fall, and to have made the worst of everything to Dr. Northcote. At last it was resolved to expel the delinquent, a sentence in any case out of all proportion to the offence—which, admitting it to have been committed, would have been fitly treated at seventeen by a private removal, and absurd when inflicted on one not a member of the school,—and the expulsion was carried out by Mr. Stone with every mark of spite. By an absurd perversion of discipline a young man who had ceased to belong to the college was locked in his room, refused permission to see his brothers, and at last bodily pushed out of the building. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald supported his son, and hence an action which resulted in a charge from the Chief Justice distinctly in the plaintiff's favour, and a verdict for five pounds damages against Dr. Northcote.

The trial will do no good to Oscott. We do not hold Mr. D. Fitzgerald quite so innocent as the jury did,—though as they resolved there was of course no "association,"—for he probably did acutely dislike the seminarists, and his memorandums could hardly have been written down without an intention of hitting them, if they were troublesome, a very hard blow, a blow which in England, where caste feeling, strong as it is, is healthier, would not have been struck. He thought it a jocular blow, but so did the boys who pelted the frogs, and it is on historic record that the frogs didn't. Dr. Northcote was as much bound to protect his clerical students from such attacks as Dr. Tempie would be to protect manufacturers' sons from peers' sons if a feeling of caste dislike made itself visible at Rugby. But the means adopted were altogether bad, and the instruments ather worse. Dr. Northcote evidently felt as every Catholic is apt to feel, that the true object is the repression of the bad instinct, not its extinction, the theory which produces alike monastic life and the discipline of the seminary. He allowed—we do not see he encouraged—espionage, a system valuable to repression, fatal to development, and he had not evidently the faintest power of sympathizing with boy-nature. That was something which came from Adam, and was clearly to be kept down. On the other hand, clerical masters, so recently boys themselves, must always be unbearable, must deepen the chasm between preceptor and pupil, which it is the first object of a public school to fill up, and are of all human beings those least competent to eradicate the seeds of caste feeling. A vulgar usher—and gentlemen do not call "sprightly lads" liars—is not the man to remove a bad impression against his caste. A gain more of belief in freedom in Dr. Northcote's mind, a trace of more knowledge of the world in the selection of his assistants, and he would have been spared the humiliation of a trial, a judge from appearing as plaintiff, and a Fitzgerald from revealing that in his heart he thought a clergyman a cad because some connection or other kept a shop.

THE "SHENANDOAH."

(*From the Saturday Review, Feb.* 17.)

THE correspondence just published on the case of the *Shenandoah* is the most interesting of the whole series of documents produced by our differences and discussions with the United States during the late American war. We have reached now the term of discussion, as the disputants own they cannot go further without saying things that ought not to be said if peace is to be maintained. Mr. Seward, on the 30th of last November, wrote a despatch which was couched in language as offensive to the English Government as any language could be that should be not wholly inconsistent with the maintenance of friendly relations. "It would have gratified the President," he writes, "if Her Majesty's Government had caused proceedings to be instituted for the condemnation of the *Shenandoah*. The course, however, which the British Government has hitherto pursued in regard to our applications for justice was such as to discourage, on our part, an expectation of the disposition of the vessel. We accept her now, simply and exclusively upon the prudential consideration that, being reduced into our possession, she will not again depart from British waters in a hostile character." And as to the conduct of the English Government with regard to the *Shenandoah*, Mr. Seward, in language even still stronger, remarks that "the United States regret they are unable to draw any other inference than the painful one that Her Majesty's Government have assumed to hold guiltless of all crime subjects of Her Majesty who have, in a time of profound peace, waged naval war upon the high seas against unarmed citizens of the United States, engaged in lawful commerce and navigation." Mr. Adams was instructed to read the despatch as a protest against these proceedings. He did as he was bid, and very naturally Lord Clarendon was exceedingly angry. There was something very aggravating in being told that England was so hopelessly and wilfully unjust, and so utterly past all argument and right reason, that even when she gave a ship up, the ship was received, not as rightly delivered, or as an earnest of good intentions, but in order that this particular ship might be kept from doing the wrong which English ships generally were encouraged by the English Government to do. Lord Clarendon told Mr. Adams that his sincere desire to do and say nothing that could impair our friendly relations with the United States alone prevented him from replying to the despatch at once in the terms which he thought it deserved. Undoubtedly Mr. Seward's despatch was written with much acrimony, and with a peevish license of language that was unworthy of his position, and Lord Clarendon took the wisest course in declining to enter into arguments and examine assertions put forward in so uncourteous a manner. But when this is admitted, the main question remains whether the course which our Government adopted with regard to the *Shenandoah* was the right one; and, in pronouncing an opinion on this point, we ought not to allow any irritation which Mr. Seward's despatch may produce to influence us in the least. The responsibility which the Government ought to assume for the acts of British subjects guilty of infringing neutrality, and the amount and kind of control it ought to exercise over such persons, are subjects far too momentous to allow us to suffer any but the widest principles of justice and expediency to guide our decision.

Technically, and as a matter of mere law, the conduct of the English Government appears to us to have been throughout justifiable. We do not see any point as to which it can be said that our Government had legal duties which it neglected, or legal powers of which it did not avail itself. The *Shenandoah* was a British ship called the *Sea King*, engaged in the regular Bombay trade, and carried no armament except two small guns, such as merchant vessels of her size, and with her destination, ordinarily carry. In fact, when she passed into the service of the Confederates, her new commander, in engaging his crew, told them that, as they could see from the vessel itself, he did not mean to fight, and would have nothing to do with men-of-war except to try to get away from them. The Government could not possibly have prevented such a ship from sailing when she pleased. Off Madeira she met her colleague, the *Laurel*, also from Liverpool, laden with arms; and the *Laurel* had just as much right to leave Liverpool with a cargo of arms as any of the numerous vessels that sailed with cargoes of arms for New York. Off Maderia, but on the high seas, the *Sea King* was sold to the Confederate agents. Captain Waddell produced his commission, and began to enlist such of the crew of the two vessels as he could persuade to enter the Confederate service. Captain Corbett, who commanded the *Sea King*, was ultimately prosecuted by our Government for his share in the proceedings; but there was no evidence to show that he had, while in Great Britain, infringed the Foreign Englistment Act. He had a right to sell a ship to a belligerent at sea, and he was not bound—and, in fact, had no power—to prevent his crew enlisting in the service of that belligerent. Subsequently the *Sea King*, under her new name of the *Shenandoah*, went to Melbourne, and an account of what happened there has been drawn up by one of her crew named Temple, who since her arrival in Liverpool has furnished the United States authorities with an account of her proceedings. If his account is read by itself, the Melbourne authorities would seem to have behaved with disgraceful partiality to a Confederate vessel, to have placed themselves and their resources at the disposal of the Confederate commander, and to have joined in what is called an ovation to Captain Waddell and his staff. Fortunately, however, the Blue-book in which Temple's statement is set out also contains a long series of extracts from the newspaper of Victoria, published during the stay there of the *Shenandoah*. The extracts are so numerous, and are taken from many different journals, as to leave little doubt that the information given by Temple is very far from correct. The Melbourne authorities, far from welcoming the *Shenandoah*, gave her as unfavourable a reception as was consistant with admitting her at all on the basis of a man-of-war belonging to a recognised belligerent. She was even detained for some little time on the slips where she was being repaired, she was forced to give up four seamen that had enlisted on her, and she was only allowed to sail on the captain's giving his word of honour that there were no other sailors on board who had joined her since her arrival in Victoria.

That the Melbourne authorities were quite right to receive her there can be no doubt. It might be a salutary change in the law to lay down that no belligerent vessel should be received in the ports of a neutral unless she could show that she had originally sailed from a port belonging to that belligerent. But this is not the law as it stands, and has never been acted on by any country. The *Shenandoah* left Melbourne, went towards Behring Straits, captured crowds of unfortunate whalers, and was ultimately brought into Liverpool. Her captain immediately placed her at the disposal of the English Government, for surrender to the authorities of the United States. The surrender was accepted, and Mr. Adams ventured to say that the promptitude with which the Englih Government acted would meet with the warm approbation of his Government. The warmth of the approbation may be gathered from the terms which Mr. Seward used in speaking of the acceptance of this ship. The Government of the United States could not undo the work of its own agents, but it undoubtedly regretted that the surrender was accepted. For it is beyond dispute that to accept the ship was to recognise that she had belonged to the Confederates, and thus to cut away from the Americans their favourite argument that the ship had been throughout British, The English Government had, however, to deal not only with the ship, but with her captain and her crew. The authorities of the United States contend that Captain Waddell ought to have been indicted for piracy. The answer of the English Government is, that if he had been charged with piracy he must have been taken at once before a magistrate, and that unless some evidence of piracy had been given the magistrate must have released him at once. But the English Government had no evidence whatever that Captain Waddell had captured American ships after he knew that the war was over; and Lord Clarendon very properly points out that the English Government could not have lowered itself to try to get out the only evidence which the Americans can suggest might have been forthcoming—the evidence of men like Temple, who might have been willing to give testimoney against their captain and fellow-sailors.

But, the Americans urge, if they could not have been successfully indicted for piracy, they might have been prosecuted for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in enlisting in the Confederate service when they were either British subjects or sufficiently domiciled here to be amenable to British law. As to the latter head, it would be going very far indeed to say that foreigners residing in England who chose to fight on the side of one or other belligerent ought to be prosecuted; for, undoubtedly, the first example ought in that case to be made of Court of Paris and his brother. As to British subjects, it is perhaps doubtful whether any one on board had committed an offence against the Act; but at any rate the crew of the *Shenandoah* had done no more than the crowds of Irish who went over to take the bounty at New York. Still, if the account given of the behaviour of Captain Paynter of the *Donegal*, which Temple furnished, is true, the mode in which the crew of the *Shenandoah* was released was open to exception. According to Temple, Captain Paynter said, "I am to release you;" and he then asked the nationally of every one present. The word had been passed round that every British subject should say he was a Southerner. Captain Paynter took the statements as they were given, and informed the Government that there were no British subjects on board. This, if true, was a mere trifling with the form of law, and had the air of the British Government conniving in a transparent evasion of its own laws. But Temple's account is open to many suspicions, more especially as it was confided to the Agents of the United States after he thought that he had been wronged, because, although some of the sailors had received their full pay after arriving at Liverpool, he had not. Even, however, if Captain Paynter was indirect, this does not at all prove that the Goverment had any evidence on which to prosecutre the sailors, or any reason to single them out from all the large number of persons who chose to enlist on either side—and, in nine instances out of ten, on the Federal side—in the late civil war. We do not, therefore, see where, in strict law, our Governmet is to be blamed for any thing it did in the case of the *Shenandoah*; and, therefore, if it was wrong at all, it was wrong only in the way in which Mr. Adams asserts it to have mainly erred, that is, in not having enacted fresh laws that would have checked the course of such vessels as the *Shenandoah*. Whether this would have been possible or wise is a very large and difficult question. What is certain is, that we might now, in concert with the United States and France, lay down a stringent a code against aiding belligerents as neutrals could in practice find tolerable. But, unhappily, the tone in which Mr. Seward now writes precludes all hope of so desirable a termination of the dicussion.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each*. (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d. per rupee.
4 ,,	2s.	0½d.
3 ,,	2s.	0½d.
2 ,,	2s.	0¼d.
1 ,,	2s.	0¼d.
On Demand	2s.	0d.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn foronly on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 *shares of Ten Pounds each.*

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.

Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre, House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq, Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.

Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.

London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES.—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditor.

J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d. per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s.	0½d. ,,
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d. ,,
1 do. do.	2s.	0¼d. ,,
Demand.	2s.	0d. ,,

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
12 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

दि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चैना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 *Shares of 200 Rupees each.*

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. G. Seaman }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 ,, ... 5 ,,
6 ,, ... 6 ,,
12 ,, ... 8 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the undersigned.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs. 100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares, of Rs. 400 each.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.

Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months.............................. 5 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ... 6 ,, ,,
,, 9 ,, ... 7 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 8 ,, ,,

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c. for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	Quarts in	Case of	1 doz. each.
Do.	Pints	do.	3 ,,
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	1 ,,
Do.	Pints	do.	3 ,,
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1 ,,
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1 ,,
Do	(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1 ,,
BRANDY			1 ,,
CLARET	(St. Julien)		3 ,,
Do.	(Larose)		3 ,,
EAU DE COLOGNE			6 Bottles in a Case.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.			
Cliquot,	Leop. Mayer, Bass	quarts	36
Aux deux Ecussons,	do.	quarts	32
Aux Armes de Reims	do.	quarts & pints.	28
RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.			
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel,	F. Kchrmann	quarts	30
Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice,	do.	quarts	36
Do. Johannisberg, choice	do.	quarts	36
Do. Hock,	do.	quarts	30
Still Hock, Hochheim	do.	quarts	24
Do. Hock, 1857,	L. Meyer, Bass	quarts	24
Sparkling Hock,	Iodocius Freres & Co.	quarts	35
Do. Moselle,	do.	quarts	35
CLARETS.			
Chateau Milon,	Hy. Hernozant	quarts	16
St. Julien 1856, first quality,	Montheuil franc	quarts	30
Claret in Casks at 4 dozen,	Bahlmann & Co.		48
Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks	do.		60
BRANDY.			
Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C. Balaresque			32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter,		pints.	12
Do.		flagons	6

VOLKART BROTHERS.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE,	extra quality	per dozen qts.	Rs. 40
Do.	dry	,, ,,	,, 35
Do.	good	,, ,,	,, 30
SHERRY,	dry	,, ,,	,, 25
Do.	pale	,, ,,	,, 25
Do.	do.	,, ,,	,, 18
CLARET, Breakfast		,, ,,	,, 12
BRANDY,		,, ,,	,, 24
Do.		,, ,,	,, 36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle		,, ,,	,, 26
Tent Wine		,, ,,	,, 29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine		,, ,,	,, 22
A good Wine		,, ,,	,, 18
do.		,, pts.	,, 11
SPIRITS—Hollands		,, ,,	,, 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy		,, qts.	,, 36
do.		,, pts.	,, 16
Noyeau		,, qts.	,, 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret		,, ,,	,, 21
Ditto		,, pts.	,, 12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.		,, ,,	,, 8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to
,,	,,	Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
,, POONA	,,	Rogers & Co.
,, Secunderabad	,,	Hajee Curreem & Co.
,, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	,,	Cursetjee & Co.
,, Kurrachee	,,	Budgett and Hughes.
,, Calicut	,,	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. ,, Do.	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c. &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

		Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
SELECTED SHERRIES.			
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal		33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal		28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied		28	0
PORTS.			
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal		30	16
Second quality, Red Seal		24	13
CLARETS.			
Chateaux Margaux	Rs.	34	0
Leoville		28	0
St. Julien		22	0
Medoc		16	9
Medoc Petit		12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*			
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co.	Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co.		44	24
Mumm's, best dry		44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.			
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz		40	21
Sauterne, best		26	0
SPIRITS.			
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality		24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe		20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Bord		20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)		30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL		21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)		20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.			
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles		42	0
Maraschino un Zara		50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)		30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)		24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)		21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)		30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe		20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy		24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters		24	12

BEERS.

Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a LIGHT PHAETON, with a pair of good going Chestnuts, and a set of double Harness, for ... ... Rs. 1,600
A very light Office SHIGRAM, with grey Horse and Harness, for ... ... ,, 1,200
A PIANO, by Schroder, with a Harmonican attached ... ... ,, 700

Apply to J. MACNEE, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. Also a lot of GLASS WARE, a DINNER SERVICE, and a BEDROOM SET. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE, DEODAR TIMBER, about 300 Logs, by selection or the whole Invoice. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

HORSES.—A Consignment of 48 selected Australian HORSES, ex *Jeanie Oswald*, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., by order of Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., on account and risk of the concerned.

The Horses can now be seen at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's Establishment, Byculla, where Catalogues can be obtained.

The attention of amateurs is called to the following lots:—

No. 6 Bay horse, 6 years, a very fine hack.
,, 10 Chesnut horse, 5 years, a very fine saddle horse.
,, 18 Black colt, 4 years, racing points and blood.
,, 25 Brown horse, 5 years, broken to saddle, a splendid mover.
,, 30 and 31 Dark Grey mares, a splendid match.
,, 40 Grey mare, 4 years, by Waverly! broken to saddle.
,, 41 Bay mare, 5 years, nearly thoroughbred, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.
,, 46 Bay horse, 6 years, a fine saddle horse, up to any weight.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

ROSSELET & Co. Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK }
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have beeen awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double-stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

14th March 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just Landed ex *E. P. Bouverie*,

A neat and highly furnished. new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A fashionable and neat Landau Sociable, to carry four persons inside, for one or pair of Horses, painted verdigris green, and richly with green figures, silk and cloth, with swinging holders and open back, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

This Carriage is expressly made to order for a party who parts with the same, by Silk and Sons, 8 Long Acre.

A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Longacre.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Ditto.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

A Ditto Waggonate, by Holms of Derby.

Just Landed ex *Mary Stenhouse*.

A very neat and light small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, surrounding double venetians in every direction, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to match, with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with ditto, by W. and F. Thorn.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A small new English-built Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians in every direction, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

Just Landed ex *William Ritson*.

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex *Bayard*.

One new English-built neat and light small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover, Huntingdon.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice*.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab purposely built to order for a gentleman, but owing to his departure to up-country, it is of no use to him at present.

Just Landed ex *Oriflamme*.

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small rumble seat, with lamps. A neat, commodious, and best carriage guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex *Oberon*.

2 very handsome new Malvern Dog-Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog-Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just Landed ex *British Nation*.

One handsome and light Cab Buggie with C. spring, lamps, by Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

Property of a Gentleman.

A Chesnut Riding Horse, aged 6, to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.

ALSO,

Property of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto secondhand Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.

The Property of 2 *Gentlemen.*

2 second-hand English-built Miniature Broughams, with lamps and shaft, by Thomas Short and Biddecomb.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Kesterton, Thorn, and Homes, of Derby; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carridge Rugs, steel, pole chains and leather pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room, of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—*One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS. *Chairman.*	
Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Fowler, Esq	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji,	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Holloway's Pills.—The changeable weather of this climate strains the nerves of the feeble and decrepit, and this state eventuates in disease unless some restorative, such as these purifying Pills, be found to correct the disordering tendency. Holloway's medicine gives tone to the nervous system, which is the source of all vital movements and presides over every action which maintains the growth and well-being of the body. No one, therefore, can overestimate the necessity of keeping the nerves well strung, and the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are the most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, irregular circulation, palpitation, sick headache, and costiveness that were ever invented, and in consequence have attained the largest sale and highest reputation.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

• Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—

8 inch from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
10 ,, ,, ,, 20 to ,, 30
12 ,, ,, ,, 26 to ,, 35
14 ,, ,, ,, 32 to ,, 40
16 ,, ,, ,, 40 to ,, 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 29 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—

For four Eggs ....Rs. 20
,, six Eggs 25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—

With 2 Glass Jars.........Rs. 25 to 40
,, 3 do. .... 30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—

2 Bottle Frames ....Rs. 50
3 Bottle do. .... ,, 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	30	0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	35	0
Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.		
Engraved and beaded pattern	38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns:—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

Table Knives per doz	Rs. 22	0
Dessert ,, ,,	,, 18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	,, 7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork	,, 7	0
Table Steels. Each	,, 1	8

⁂ Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CARRIAGES TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on account and risk of Constituents—On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Room on the Esplanade, next to Book and Tract Society—

- 7 English-built two-wheeled Poney Dog Carts, with silk moveable, Fin Canopies, sets of plated mounted Poney Harness, all ordered and expressly adapted for up-country.
- 1 Ditto two-wheeled Ladies' Bask Cart, with silver plated Poney Harness, complete.
- 1 Very handsome and highly finished four-wheeled Dog Cart, with Lamps and Shaft.
- 1 Handsome English-built Napoleon Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts, and set of plated Poney Harness, complete.

Also, several new different kinds of Carriages. Full particulars will be given in future advertisement.

The above Carriages will be on view at 2 o'clock on the day of the Sale.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 14th March 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at his Rooms, No. 8, Meadow Street, sundry Effects of the several deceased persons, Glassware and variety of other articles, and English Boiled Linseed Oil in Tin Bottles, each 5 Galoln.

ALSO,

By order of the Administrator General.

The Effects of the late Lord Edward. St Maur deceased, consisting of 2 Leather Portmanteaus, Wearing Apparel, and sundries.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

Several Lots of Gunny Bags.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell at the Share Bazaar, by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., by order of Dadabhoy Manuckjee, Esq., on account and risk of Anundrao Hurrishunker, a clerk of Messrs. Framjee Sands & Co., 40 Shares of the Financial Association of India, and China, (20 of the 1st issues and 20 of the 2nd issues), and one share of the Broach Cotton Mills Company.

TERMS—CASH.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Munsookbhoy Boggoobhoy.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at the Share Bazaar, at 2 o'clock P. M., 2 Shares, Nos. 518 and 519, of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company, on account and risk of Chottabhoy Mottychund.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE.

A very handsome half—English and half—Kattywar Mare, rising 5 years old, hight 15. The property of an Officer left the Presidency. For Price and other particulars apply to

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th March 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longclothes, &c., &c.

16 Pieces Woollen Cloth.
7 cases T. R. Sarries.
10 ,, Grey Dhotties.
10 ,, White Longcloth.
500 Pieces of Grey Shirtings.
200 ,, ,, Damasks.
300 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
3 Cases of Buttons.
10 ,, Glassware.
30 ,, Assorted Beads.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 17th March 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

30 Bales Grey Shirtings.
21 ,, Imperial Red Yarn.
5 Cases T. Red Prints.
4 ,, Do. Cambric.
7 ,, Do. Hoodnies.
9 ,, White and Grey Dhoties.
11 Bales Mule and Water Twist.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

14 Bales Grey Madapollams.
10 ,, ,, Shirtings.
8 ,, ,, Jacconets.
12 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
7 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
8 ,, Grey Dhoties.
2 ,, Mohogany Dressing Glasses of different sizes.
62 ,, Sherry.
16 large size Fireproof Safes.
30 Crates' dark blue Bowls, 1 Pint and ½ Pints.
20 ,, Blue do. do.
10 Hhds. handsome Dinner Services, plain and gilt.
1 Case Blacking.
1 ,, Elastic Bands.
1 Case superior Purfumery.
15 Casks Glassware.
8 Musical Boxes.
50 Gross Playing Cards.

AT 2 P. M.

A beautiful light Phaeton forms a close Carriage.
A second-hand light Palanquine Shigram.
A new light Shigram, lined Morocco leather, with lamps

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable piece of Land, admeasuring 17,064 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and adjoining the Clarendon Hotel, together with two partially erected pucka-built mansions thereon.

The Houses upon this property are most substantially built of the best Masonry and Teak Wood, and can be inspected at any time.

For all further particulars and terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY,

By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next to the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.

A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.

A charming miniature LANDAU.

Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.

An elegant CLARENCE.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 16th March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned just landed ex *Bouverie*:—

12 Japanned Cash Boxes with Chubb's lock and key.
6 Do. Paper do. do.
6 Do. Palanqueen do do.
12 Writing Desks, fitted.
3 Dozens Cigar Cases.
6 ,, Assorted Pencils.
3 ,, Boxes Lead.
11 Binoculars.
25 Bales 7500 lbs., No. 30 Mule Twist.
15 ,, Grey Shirtings 7 lbs.
15 ,, Do. 6 lbs.

An invoice of French Confectionery, consisting of Bon-Bons, Venille, assorted Essences, Rouge and other articles for table, Brass Cake Moulds, and Ornaments for Cakes, Fancy Paper, D'Oyles for Fruit Plates, &c.

An invoice of gilt (on silver) Watches made by Pateck, Patent Lever. An invoice of Electro-plated Ware, comprising, Tea Sets, Bachelors' do., with Tray, Hotwater Kettle on German Silver Waiters, Butter Pots, Cake, Card, and Bread Baskets, Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Frames, with 2 to 6 bottles, sets of Spoons and Forks, Salt Cellars, 2 Cases of English Brass and Painted Bird Cages, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Barouche, quite new, by "Jones," of Southampton.

On account of the estate of a deceased gentleman:—

One English Cab shape Buggy, just landed ex ship *Tythonus*.

A pair of serviceable and fast Grey Arab Carriage Horses.

ALSO,

On account of the concerned:—

1 English-built Brougham with lamps, pole, and shaft, &c., just landed ex *Stalwart*, from Liverpool.

And any other Carriages or Horses offering

AUCTION SALE OF TWO SHIGRAMS.

Just landed ex *Edward P. Bouverie*, on account and risk of the Shipper.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the shipper, 2 Shigrams fitted for one or two horses.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT BREACH CANDY, OPPOSITE TO MAHALUXMEE TEMPLE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Breach Candy, opposite to Mahaluxmee Temple, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., of W. LAMB, Esq.; the same comprises rich Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, handsome Plated Dish Covers, Hot-water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg Liqueur, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, set of Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Butter-pot, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery &c.: elegantly Carved Blackwood well-seasoned Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Pier, Card, Dining, Writing, and other Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Conversation Couches, Easy, Priedieu, Rocking, Dining, and Drawing-room Chairs, Book Stands, Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, carved, four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, rich Table Ornaments and Vases, Carpets, single and centre Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, a splendid double-barrelled Gun and Rifles in case, by "Williams and Powell," Bed-room and Dressing-room Furniture, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The Yacht *Challenge*, the property of the late Spencer Compton, Esquire. For particulars and price, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very elegant boat-shaped double-seated Open Carriage, by Thorn of London, with a set of best silver plated double Harness, both nearly new, and a pair of young high caste Grey Arab Horses, nearly 15 hands. Price for the whole turn-out Rs. 4,000. To be seen by giving a day's notice.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab Horse, height 14 hands, age 7 years, believed to be perfectly sound, is suitable for either a Gentleman or Lady, and free from any kind of vice. Price Rs. 1,000.

A quantity of Agricultural Instruments, to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

A Palanquin-shaped Office Shigram with Grey Horse and Harness complete. Can be seen at a day's previous notice.

TO BE LET MATHERAN.—One Furnished Bungalow.—Rs. 500 for the Season. Apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.—A first rate upper-storied House at Poona, only recently finished. For further particulars apply to BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th March 1866.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.